ATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occa- mp. 52-50 (11-10). Tomorrow esterday's temp. 55-32 (13-11). cloudy. Temp. 52-50 (11-10). hange. Yesterday's temp. 55-54 ht slight. ROME: Fair. Temp. EW YORK: Fair. Temp. 41-28 y's temp. 37-25 (3.—4). AL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 12B F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Eire (inc. tax) ... 9 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
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Italy ..... 120 Lire | U.S. Military $0.20
Israel ..... I.£1.15 | Yugoslavia ..... 5 D.

** PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1971 Established 1887

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...TIONS, N.Y., Dec. ...26th session of the ...bly ended today ...uring-in of Kurt ...austria as United ...y-general to suc- ...f Burma.

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...bly adopted a ...dget—10.5 percent ...e 1972 budget— ...irmative votes of ...permanent mem- ...rity Council, who ...five largest con- ...finances.

...recommended the ...post of deputy ...to take some ...ic responsibilities ...secretary-general, ...zation, during his ...Thant has hardly ...ns in 10 years in ...been hospitalized ...ailments related ...of work.

...Council voted yes- ...mend Mr. Wald- ...ry-general. The

(Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International.

UNITED NATIONS—After delivering his acceptance speech to the General Assembly, Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general designate, pauses beneath board with names of the member nations to acknowledge applause. At right is retiring secretary-general U Thant.

Pompidou Links Money Pact To U.S. Balance of Payments

U.S. Affirms Devaluation Is Tied to EEC Accord

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—William D. Eberle, President Nixon's special trade negotiator, reaffirmed today that short-term trade concessions by the European Common Market are a condition for devaluation of the dollar.

Ending his first round of talks with European Economic Community representative Theodorus Hijzen, Mr. Eberle said the talks had gone as far as he might have expected.

"This is not to say that we still have a long, tough negotiating road ahead of us," he said. Mr. Eberle and Mr. Hijzen will meet again Jan. 14.

A joint communiqué issued at the end of the talks said there had been an exchange of views on the trading concessions America demands and the reciprocal measures sought by the Common Market.

Citrus and Tobacco

The United States is seeking easier entry into the Common Market for U.S. farm produce, such as citrus fruits and tobacco, and a new international system for wheat stockpiling.

In advance of the talks, the commission of the six-nation community was instructed to offer a number of concessions and to negotiate whatever U.S. trade concessions it thought necessary.

Mr. Eberle, speaking to newsmen at the end of his two-day talks with Mr. Hijzen, recalled the closing communiqué of the Group of Ten meeting in Washington last weekend, which said devaluation of the dollar could be considered by the U.S. Congress "as soon as a related set of short-term trade measures is available for congressional scrutiny."

Money and Trade

"Monetary and trade questions are related," Mr. Eberle said. "I cannot emphasize that enough."

Mr. Eberle said he did not envisage an agreement being completed by Jan. 18, when Congress reconvenes, but "I hope it will be soon after that."

Mr. Hijzen will report on the progress of the talks when the permanent representatives of the Common Market—comprising France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—meet Jan. 6, officials said.

The Council of Ministers of the market will meet later to discuss other problems raised by the new monetary parities agreed to at the Group of Ten meeting.

Asked whether the United States, which is seeking a number of specific concessions from the EEC, would be prepared to meet some of their demands, Mr. Eberle said the United States is approaching its negotiations with the EEC, Japan and Canada "on the basis of mutuality."

Says America Must Keep Its 'Moral Commitment'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 22 (IHT).—President Georges Pompidou tonight called the Western monetary agreement only a "first step" and said that no new international monetary system could be built until the United States has lived up to its "moral engagements."

Addressing the nation on television for the first time since his Azores meeting with President Nixon and last weekend's monetary settlement in Washington, Mr. Pompidou said the U.S. moral engagement is to end its balance-of-payments deficit "through its own efforts, and not simply by the mechanical effects of devaluation."

He said he doubts if this can be done in less than two or three years. Until that time, he said, no fruitful talks on a new international monetary system can be held.

The French president did not spell out precisely what he meant by "its own efforts," but he appeared to be hinting at measures such as a return to convertibility and a decrease in capital investment abroad in addition to balancing the trade accounts.

Mr. Pompidou refused to describe the Washington agreement in terms of victory or defeat for any nation. He said its real value is that it ends a "monetary crisis... that was leading us to recession."

He said the United States has been forced to admit that Europe is an economic equal, and the proof of this, he said, is that Washington now "fears" European "economic power and competitivity."

Mr. Pompidou showed once again that he is suspicious of Washington's long-range intentions with regard to Europe. He said that some people even believe that the United States is trying to weaken the European Economic Community.

Referring to the trade negotia-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Associated Press.

French President Georges Pompidou on TV last night.

...Marked ...of U.S. ...Deaths

...V, Tenn., Dec. ...years ago, Dec. ...Thomas Davis ...Tennessee town ...st American to ...n Vietnam.

...according to the ...e Department ...8 other Ameri- ...n killed in ac- ...ation's longest ...53 have been

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Downed Last Weekend

1 or 2 U.S. Jets Fell in N. Vietnam

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The U.S. Command confirmed this morning that one and possibly two of the four Air Force fighter-bombers shot down or lost over the weekend crashed inside North Vietnam east of Hanoi, while evading North Vietnamese MiG-21 fighters that had shot down another Air Force plane over Laos.

The command said that the unprecedented air-to-air combat between American and North Vietnamese planes over Laos began about 3 p.m. Saturday, when a supersonic F-4 Phantom that had been flying bombing missions for Laotian ground troops on the Plaine des Jarres "was engaged and presumably downed by an enemy MiG."

The plane crashed, but the command said "the location of the downed aircraft is not known," and said the two crew members were listed as missing.

At that point, two other F-4s also flying over Laos were sent to help look for the downed airplane, the command said, and "attempted to engage threatening MiG aircraft."

As they began running short of fuel, the command said, the Phantoms were fired upon by anti-aircraft artillery and at least four surface-to-air missiles, and were attacked by the MiGs, so they began taking evasive action, over North Vietnam.

The command said: "One Phantom reported he was heading towards the Gulf of Tonkin in an effort to reach open water before running out of fuel. The two crew members of this Phantom are listed as missing."

The North Vietnamese have said they have captured four American airmen—two of them in Hoa Binh Province southwest of Hanoi, near the Laotian border, and two others in Quang Ninh Province, east of Hanoi, and bordering the Gulf of Tonkin.

The command said that the second F-4 also radioed that the crew was ejecting because of lack of fuel, and the two men were rescued from the mountainous jungle of Laos at 4 p.m. Sunday, one of them with a minor injury.

Ejected Over Laos

An informed American officer said yesterday that the plane had flown deep into North Vietnam north of Hanoi but, encountering heavy opposition from the MiGs, from ground fire, and from missiles, it circled around Hanoi and was streaking west again towards Laos when the crew ejected.

The fourth plane lost over the weekend was shot down by enemy anti-aircraft fire Sunday at 6 p.m., while it was supporting Laotian ground troops over the Plaine des Jarres. The crew was reported missing, the command said.

The MiG activity over Laos and the shooting down of at least the first plane by the Communist fighter was the first time in the Indochina war that such a cross-border incident has been acknowledged.

Yesterday morning, the command said, Air Force F-105 fighter-bombers operating over Laos fired missiles at two Communist air defense radar sites in North Vietnam on the Laos-North Vietnam border, 95 and 103 miles northwest of Vinh, destroying one of the radar sites.

Peace Talks Date

PARIS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have agreed to a U. S. suggestion that the next meeting of the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks here should be held on Dec. 30, a Hanoi spokesman said today.

The talks, which will enter their fourth year next month, have thus been suspended for two weeks because the U.S. delegation said it wanted to give the other side time to develop a less intransigent attitude to allied proposals.

● Hanoi forces used tanks, heavy artillery to seize Laos plain. Story, Page 3.

Laotian Town Threatened

...Dec. 22 (UPI).— ...of the Laotian ...military region ...e evacuation of ...lian and military ...embattled Long ...e on the govern- ...perimeter. ...een under Com- ...nce North Viet- ...reoccupied the ...des Jarres last ...Theng is 78 miles ...ne.

...es of Air Amer- ...ral Intelligence ...evacuated about ...gees from Long ...S. and Laotian ...North Vietnamese ...g to within 12 ...e.

...commander, Maj. ...o, ordered the ...civilians because ...situation is rap- ...g, sources said.

...North Vietnamese ...ed rockets into ...ing three soldiers ...three light obser- ...ources said.

...North Vietnamese ...rapped in a cave nearby. Air strikes were called in to hit the cave, but results were unknown, sources said.

In Saigon, the U.S. Command said it had launched at least one big B-52 bombing raid, 20 smaller jet air strikes and 210 helicopter raids into eastern Cambodia last night and this morning.

Military sources said one American OH-6 observation helicopter was shot down this morning northwest of Krek, but the crew was not injured.

The raids were in support of South Vietnamese troops driving against an estimated two North Vietnamese divisions in the region.

689 Political Prisoners to Get Saigon Amnesty at Christmas

SAIGON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government announced plans today to release on Christmas Day 689 political prisoners as part of a holiday amnesty.

The prisoners have been arrested during the last two years as part of Operation Phoenix, the Vietnamese program intended to seek out and destroy the Viet Cong infrastructure inside South Vietnam, a government spokesman said.

None of those being released has ever faced trial, however, and consequently the men are only "political suspects," a government official said when questioned.

On Oct. 31, the government released 2,938 political prisoners, to mark the beginning of President Nguyen Van Thieu's second term in office.

The government refused to say how many political prisoners remain in custody throughout the country.

Dacca Hails Bangladesh Leaders

DACCA, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The acting president of Bangladesh, the prime minister and senior cabinet members made a triumphant return today to the capital of their newly proclaimed nation amid the cheers of more than 100,000 Bengalis.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, hero of the East Pakistani secessionist movement, has been freed from his West Pakistan prison and put under house arrest instead, the radio in Pakistan reported today.

The eight men, all of whom spent the last eight months in India after the Pakistani Army crackdown last March in East Pakistan, arrived from Calcutta aboard an Indian Air Force transport.

As the acting president, Syed Nazrul Islam, appeared at the door of the aircraft he was greeted by wild cheering from thousands of Bengalis clinging to every vantage point around the airport.

The ovation was taken up by crowds massed 15 deep for more than a mile along the airport road.

Smothered in flowers by Bengalis and jostled by hundreds of journalists and photographers, Mr. Islam, Tajuddin Ahmed, his prime minister, and Mushtaq Ahmed, his foreign minister, inspected Indian tanks and a guard of honor drawn from Indian troops and Mukti Bahini guerrillas.

Dacca's "Radio Bangladesh" said Mr. Islam told the airport crowd that Bangladesh was now a reality and no power on earth could undo it. Tajuddin Ahmed called on the people to carry on the revolution to achieve the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism, the radio added.

Emotional Greeting

The acting president and ministers were repeatedly embraced by Banigadesh officials, many of whom were weeping with emotion.

But shouts of "Long live Sheikh Mujibur" mingling with the cheers pinpointed the only flaw in the day for the people of Dacca—the continued detention in West Pakistan of the Awami League leader.

In Rawalpindi, one of new Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's close aides, Hazim Pirzada, said he could not disclose where the 51-year-old Sheikh Mujibur was now confined.

The sheikh was detained last March 25 when former President Yahya Khan ordered an army crackdown on East Pakistan to prevent its threatened secession.

Bangladesh officials here hope the sheikh will be released in return for the repatriation of the former East Pakistan administration officials and some 30,000 West Pakistani soldiers held under Indian guard in the Dacca cantonment alone.

Despite the enthusiasm in Dacca, the new government faces formidable tasks, such as getting the vital jute industry functioning.

According to a list of immediate tasks and measures released today by the Bangladesh administration, special courts are to be set up to try "war criminals" and people who collaborated with the West Pakistan Army.

Their property would be confiscated by the state, and agricultural land acquired in this way would be distributed to landless peasants.

Interim Constitution

An interim constitution is to be adopted with clauses protecting the rights of minority groups.

The wide-ranging program warns against black-market activities and profiteering, and says government officials will tour refugee camps in India to make arrangements for the return of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Clowns' vs. 'Sheep'

21st Futile Ballot Follows Flare-up of Italian Tempers

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Wild shouting and attempted fights, stifled by burly Chamber of Deputies attendants, all but broke up the 21st round of voting for the next president of Italy tonight.

Chamber President Alessandro Pertini, the presiding officer of the 1,008-member assembly that for the last two weeks has in vain tried to elect a new head of state, suspended the session for 90 minutes.

When balloting was resumed after a hurried meeting of the assembly's steering committee there was more yelling and name-calling by exasperated "grand electors"—but still no new president of the republic. The 22d ballot will be held tomorrow evening.

Deepening Fatigue

Tonight's uproar betrayed the deepening fatigue—both mental and physical—among the 1,008 senators, deputies and regional representatives who have been in the presidential conclave since Dec. 9. Apart from casting—or withholding—their ballots once or twice a day, most of them also attend party caucuses and factional meetings that go on almost around the clock.

Until tonight, proceedings in the chamber hall had been fairly decorous although Communists and Christian Democrats had come to blows in a lobby earlier in the election. Today's incident was caused by mounting left-wing impatience with the Christian Democratic tactics of abstaining.

When the first Christian Democrats filed past the ballot box tonight and again registered their abstention, as they had done during 13 earlier rounds, the left-wing sectors in the house erupted with yells of "Clowns, vote!" Christian Democrats shouted back, "Sheep" and other epithets.

The 423 Christian Democrats, the strongest group in the electoral college, abstained from balloting tonight because former Premier Giovanni Leone, to whom their party had offered the nomination yesterday, had failed to elicit enough support

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

AP.

Giovanni Leone

Eyskens Gives Up Attempt To Form Cabinet in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Belgium's caretaker Premier Gaston Eyskens today resigned as premier-designate—formally abandoning his bid to form a new government.

Returning from an audience with King Baudouin, Mr. Eyskens told reporters: "I asked the king to discharge me from the mission entrusted to me, and the king agreed to do so."

Later today, the king asked Socialist party co-president Edmond Leburton to act as his "informateur" to advise him on the prospects of forming a new government and ending the six-week political crisis.

Speaking to journalists after returning from the palace, the 56-year-old Socialist leader said he had asked for 24 hours before giving a formal reply.

Mr. Eyskens had been trying to form a new coalition government of his own Social Christian party and the Socialists since the general elections early last month.

The outgoing government was also a Social Christian-Socialist coalition, but although the two parties won a comfortable majority in the November poll, talks aimed at forming a new government have been complicated by gains made by the French-language extremist parties.

"I think I've done all that it was possible to do. The talks lasted a long time, but I did not succeed. That is how it goes in politics," Mr. Eyskens said.

Mr. Eyskens's bid to form a new government foundered over differences between the two coalition partners over constitutional aspects of the incoming administration's program. These were further aggravated by disagreements between the Flemish and French-speaking wings of the Social Christian party.

Would Use Army on Internal Foes

...Dec. 22 (Reuters). ...warned that the ...against internal ...erve Yugoslavia's ...he prime minister ...ned amid a crisis ...r more autonomy ...s second-biggest

...amija resigned as ...and was quickly ...ee other top of- ...oatian parliament

...o, speaking at a ...Day celebration in ...n of Rudo, said, ...primarily called ...our country from ...mies but also to ...levements of our ...e the country if

...believe we have ...to develop peace- ...worst comes to ...rmy is there."

...to, who is also ...commander, warn- ...ss enemy had re- ...ed an attack on ...rmy. "But it was our luck," he said, "that we could protect our army from the influence of such elements."

He apparently was referring to demands in Croatia to set up a separate Croatian army.

The three Croats who resigned today, besides the prime minister, were Makso Bace and Milivoj Rukavina, vice-presidents of the National Assembly, and Vjekoslav Prpic, deputy prime minister of Croatia, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from the Croatian capital of Zagreb.

The four officials' departure is the latest in a series of forced resignations of Croatian leaders this month following President Tito's criticism of the Croatian Communist party for its "rotten leadership," and lack of vigilance and action in curbing nationalism and counter-revolutionary activity in Croatia.

Explaining his resignation, Mr. Haramija said he felt he had lost the trust of the party rank and file and would no longer be able to represent his government in contacts with federal bodies.

The three others told a joint meeting of the Croatian government and National Assembly in Zagreb today that they accepted President Tito's criticism and felt they could no longer hold office because of their previous assessment of "nationalist trends" in Croatia, Tanjug said.

Arab Federation Leaders Confer

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat met here today with the leaders of Syria and Libya to discuss the formation of institutions of the Federation of Arab Republics, formed by the three countries after plebiscites last Sept. 1.

Mr. Sadat is president of the federation.

Besides aspects of the federation, Mr. Sadat was reported conferring on issues of military and political strategy against Israel with President Hafez Assad of Syria and the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Sofia Crash Kills 28 Bulgarians on Way to Festival

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (AP).—A Bulgarian civil airline's Ilyushin-18 crashed on takeoff at the Sofia airport at 11:40 p.m. (2140 GMT) yesterday and 28 of the 73 passengers and crew on board were killed, the official Bulgarian news agency, BTA, reported this morning.

BTA said the Russian-built plane was on an "extraordinary Sofia-Algiers voyage."

Many of the passengers were young Bulgarian amateur actors and singers en route to a festival of Bulgarian culture in Algiers.

The news agency said there were no foreigners among the victims.

First EEC Rift After World Money Accord

Italy and France in Border-Tax Dispute

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community's calm assurance about the probable effects of the Washington monetary settlement on its internal policies was shaken today when France demanded an emergency Council of Ministers meeting because Italy refused to take part in a common border tax system on farm produce.

Under the EEC's common farm-pricing policy, West Germany and the Benelux countries have been applying special border taxes since their currencies began floating. These taxes are designed to bring prices of imported agricultural goods up to the same level in terms of EEC currencies as they were before realignment. Similarly, export rebates are given to make EEC goods as competitive abroad as they were before.

After the new franc-dollar rate was established over the weekend, France served notice to the rest of the Common Market that it too wanted to apply a border tax, EEC sources said. But, they added, Italy declined to apply such a tax because of sagging business conditions.

Italy was within its rights, the sources explained, for this part of the EEC policy isn't compulsory. But the result was to theoretically make U.S. and other non-EEC farm exports to Italy cheaper than those from France and other Common Market countries. As the biggest farm producer among the EEC "six," France couldn't accept this and demanded a special council meeting, which is a procedure open to any member state when it wants to discuss an important problem.

U.K. Talks Deadline

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Britain and the Common Market today agreed on Jan. 6 as the date for ending negotiations for British entry into the EEC, informed sources said here.

Both sides agreed that all outstanding problems in the 18-month-old talks should be settled at a meeting of deputy negotiators then. The session will last far into the night if necessary, the sources said.

Final accord on all outstanding issues is needed to enable Britain and her fellow applicants to sign the treaty of accession to the community on Jan. 22, as scheduled.

Most of the questions left undecided are highly technical.

A 90-minute negotiating session today left many of these to be resolved on Jan. 6. It was, however, agreed that British imperial units of measure would be left unchanged for some time after British entry despite EEC plans for standardization in this field.

Ministers of the enlarged Common Market will rule before Aug. 31, 1976, on what British units should be scrapped after 1979. British sources said that though the ell—an old-fashioned unit of measure—might disappear, "the yard and the pint will be around for a long time to come."

Pompidou Calls Agreement On Money 'Only First Step'

(Continued from Page 1)

tions that are under way in Brussels between the United States and the Common Market—negotiations in which some observers have said Washington hopes to obtain a "right of veto" over the community's farm policy—Mr. Pompidou said. "We must be vigilant, very vigilant."

He then gave one of his most ringing defenses of the Common Market:

"Everyone talks to us of integration, union, yet in the only domain in which we have realized this union for the moment [agriculture], they want to weaken it. Well, let me tell you that if the Common Market for agriculture is weakened, at that moment there will be no hope for economic and monetary union, and there would be no further perspectives for political union."

Repeating an argument that was more common under Gen. de Gaulle, Mr. Pompidou said Europe should not allow itself to become a "vague free-trade area." Europe, he said, must form its own "personality."

Mr. Pompidou listed the problems he said he thought should be settled in a future conference to set up a new international monetary system—or what is being called here the "second Bretton Woods."

These would include, he said, the role of gold, currency convertibility, special drawing rights, reserve currencies and the "re-absorption" of dollar balances.

He said the French position on these questions is known, and did not go into great detail. The French strongly favor the gold standard, fixed parities and currency convertibility. Mr. Pompidou has had a much more open position on special drawing rights than did Gen. de Gaulle, but has been hostile to reserve currencies, including any idea of a European reserve currency.

He is known to be especially interested in finding a way to control the $50-billion to $60-billion worth of so-called Eurodollars that set off the latest monetary crisis through the manipulations of speculators.

Roy Jenkins, former Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, came out against the idea of a European reserve currency in an article in The Times of London today. Mr. Jenkins wrote that he had once favored the idea, but "I think we now have to move as quickly as we can to a world reserve unit."

Commenting on the effect of the Group of Ten agreement for France, Mr. Pompidou said that French industry will not be in as good a position as it had been since April, when the German mark was floated to the franc's advantage, but that France will be in at least as favorable a position as it was prior to the April crisis.

He admitted that France would have preferred smaller bands of fluctuation around parity than were finally adopted in Washington—closer to 2 percent than the final 2.25 percent—but said the final figure did not represent a defeat.

"In general," he said, "I consider the results of Washington as very favorable."

French Ex-Spy Sues Uris For $450,000 Over 'Topaz'

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (UPI).—A former French intelligence agent in the United States told a court yesterday how Leon Uris came to write a best-selling spy novel based on the Frenchman's memory of a real cloak-and-dagger drama during the Cuban missile crisis.

Philippe de Vosjoli said the book, "Topaz," was based on his experiences.

Mr. de Vosjoli, now retired and living in Miami, was at one time a French agent in Washington. He retired in 1963, sending a letter to President de Gaulle, warning that the French secret service was "totally infiltrated" by Communists, he has said.

In the novel "Topaz," a French agent stationed in Washington undertakes a delicate intelligence mission to Havana during the 1962 showdown over Russian missiles in Cuba, and discovers that a high-ranking French government official is a Communist agent.

Breach of Contract Charged

Mr. de Vosjoli is suing Mr. Uris for breach of contract, contending the American author owes him $450,000 in royalties and film rights.

Mr. de Vosjoli testified before Superior Court Judge Howard Schmidt yesterday that he met Mr. Uris in Acapulco, Mexico, in 1964 and told the novelist he had written a book based on his experiences titled "Le Reseau Topaz." However, Mr. Uris made an agreement with him to allow Mr. Uris to fictionalize the story, Mr. de Vosjoli testified.

In return, he was supposed to get half the proceeds, Mr. de Vosjoli said, contending he had received instead only $65,000 of the estimated $1 million or more earned by Mr. Uris.

Attorneys for Mr. Uris, who has not appeared in court, argued that Mr. de Vosjoli broke the agreement first by selling his life story to other publications, including Life, Look and the London Sunday Times.

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Albert Charges Nixon Desired A Slow Economy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., accused President Nixon yesterday of having deliberately slowed the economy. He said the Democratic Congress had to prod Mr. Nixon into his current fight against inflation and unemployment.

Mr. Albert called a news conference to defend the record of the first session of the 92d Congress and, by inference, his own stewardship during his first year as speaker. He has been criticized by some party members as not having been tough enough.

In a statement, he said that Mr. Nixon's economic policies had produced complete disarray, with the cost of living up 12 percent in two years, unemployment at a 10-year high of 6 percent, and welfare rolls at an all-time peak.

"The costs of this deliberate slowdown have been enormous," Rep. Albert said.

India-E. German Ties Urged in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (AP).—A majority of the members of the Indian Parliament asked Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a memorandum today to recognize East Germany immediately.

The note was signed by 477 of the 766 members, including representatives of most political parties. It said recognition had been withheld from the Communist state for too long.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Rain
ANKARA	3	37	Very cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Overcast
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast
BRUSSELS	12	54	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	14	57	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Overcast
DUBLIN	8	43	Rain
EDINBURGH	4	39	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	6	43	Foggy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Very cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	Foggy
HELSINKI	—4	23	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Very cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Rain
MADRID	10	50	Sunny
MILAN	4	39	Overcast
MONTREAL	—14	7	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Showers
MUNICH	9	48	Overcast
NEW YORK	0	32	Sunny
NICE	9	48	Overcast
OSLO	4	39	Partly cloudy
PARIS	13	55	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	11	52	Very cloudy
ROME	14	57	Sunny
SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Sunny
TEL AVIV	12	54	Rain
TUNIS	17	63	Very cloudy
VENICE	1	34	Foggy
VIENNA	14	57	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	6	43	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	5	41	Sunny
ZURICH	8	46	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

UN Supports Truce of India And Pakistan

First Measure on War Council Has Adopted

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Security Council adopted a resolution last night demanding that the India-Pakistan cease-fire "be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as possible."

The resolution was the first the council has managed to adopt in more than two weeks of intermittent meetings on the subject marked by the three Soviet vetoes.

The vote on the compromise resolution was 13 to 0, with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining. The sponsors were Argentina, Nicaragua, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Japan.

The text had been negotiated painstakingly with India, Pakistan and their supporters on the council since East Pakistan was occupied by Indian forces last week and 14 days of fighting came to an end.

Somali Ambassador Abdulrahim Abby Farah, speaking for the sponsors, said both parties to the conflict accepted all provisions of the resolution and will make any arrangements mutually agreeable for its implemention.

3 Soviet Vetoes

While the war raged, three Security Council attempts to pass cease-fire resolutions were frustrated by Soviet vetoes.

The resolution called on all UN members to avoid any action that might aggravate the situation and called on all concerned to take measures to preserve human life and observe the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the wartime protection of wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilians.

It also called for international aid in the relief of suffering and for the safe return to their homes of the millions of East Pakistani refugees in India.

It authorized the UN secretary-general to "appoint, if necessary, a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems."

It said nothing about a political settlement in East Pakistan, where India has placed a secessionist government in power under the flag of Bangladesh.

China Votes for Accord

Huang Hua, of China, voted for the resolution, along with the majority, but he criticized it for including no reference to the "open aggression" of India.

Pakistan's Ambassador Agha Shahi called the resolution "weak." He said:

"The fact that the Security Council has at long last adopted a resolution on the situation in the subcontinent does not detract from the greater fact that the council failed signally in dealing with this situation according to the principles of the UN Charter.

"Pakistan was subjected to open and unconcealed aggression; the council failed to prevent it. There was a blatant breach of the peace; the council failed to suppress it. A war engulfed the subcontinent; the council failed to put out its flames. An untold number of lives was lost; the council did nothing to save them."

Brandt Goes To See Nixon Next Week

BONN, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt is going to visit President Nixon next week to explore how Western Europe and the United States can remain together for the rest of the decade.

That is the single major topic on his mind, the West German leader told a news conference, as he prepared to meet with Mr. Nixon at Key Biscayne, Fla. Mr. Brandt defined the problem in these words:

"How can we foster, secure and expand a partnerlike relationship between West Europe and the United States?"

That has been on Mr. Brandt's mind since he took office two years ago and has evidently preoccupied him more and more as the expansion of the European Economic Community develops.

To judge from his remarks today, however, he has no concrete answer to his question. He said he is less concerned with "institutional details" than with "a close and permanent dialogue" between West Europe and the Nixon administration.

Sihanouk Cousin Killed by Bomb

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 22 (AP).—A cousin of Cambodia's ousted head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was killed by a terrorist grenade thrown by a speeding motorcyclist into a small bus yesterday.

Former Prince Sisowath Rathasa, a member of the former royal family who also was related to Cambodia's acting Premier Sisowath Sirik Matak, died in a hospital shortly after. One other person died and two were wounded by the explosion.

A police source said the grenade was thrown into a three-wheeled bus shortly after the former prince had boarded it. It was not known whether the former prince, who took no active part in Cambodian politics, was the target of an assassin or had been a victim of indiscriminate terrorism.

United Press International.

Kurt Waldheim of Austria, UN secretary-general-designate.

Refugee Bangladesh Leaders Hailed on Return to Dacca

(Continued from Page 1)

the millions of people who fled from the east after the army crackdown.

The Indian Army says the security situation is in hand, though killings were still reported to be continuing earlier this week on the western outskirts of Dacca where there is a sizeable community of Biharis, Indian Moslems accused by the Mukti Bahini of helping West Pakistani troops.

In Srinagar, Kashmir, an Indian Army spokesman charged today that Pakistani troops had violated the cease-fire agreement on the western front in the Kashmir area twice in the last two days.

He said Pakistani troops attacked an Indian post in the Uri sector last night under heavy artillery cover, but the attack was beaten back with casualties. Four Pakistani bodies were picked up by the Indian troops.

At least seven Pakistani troops were killed in an attack on another post in the same area on Monday evening. The cease-fire on the western front took effect on Friday night, ending the 14-day war between India and Pakistan.

Meanwhile, in Rawalpindi, Mr. Bhutto announced today that he would visit Peking soon.

Mr. Bhutto last visited Peking in early November—before the two-week war with India. At that time he headed a special mission seeking Peking's support in the India-Pakistan confrontation. He returned, according to an official announcement, with a pledge of China's resolute support in the event of any foreign aggression.

Premier Bars Any Aid by U.S. To Bangladesh

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Bangladesh Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed says that his country will not take economic aid from the United States.

Mr. Ahmed told the official All-India Radio in an interview that the U.S. government showed enmity to the Bangladesh people when they were being butchered by West Pakistani troops during the war for independence in East Pakistan last March.

Election Deadlock Brings End to Lifelong Obscurity

ROME, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The newest television star in Italy is a 74-year-old politician with a waspish tongue and a modest manner.

His name is Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Until Dec. 9, only a handful of people in the country could have identified him by name or face.

Today, his latest quips are repeated in coffee bars all over Italy.

Mr. Pertini's fame is due to the fact he is the man who reads out the results of the daily or twice-daily vote in parliament for a new Italian president.

He is not a candidate, but he still gets a few votes every day. Some Italians are convinced his television performance is the reason.

Cool, Agile, Disarming

He is cool, agile and disarming in the way he reduces tensions and eases bad feelings among the various factions engaged in electing the nation's sixth postwar chief of state. So far, nobody has thrown a punch and that is something in the tumultuous and heated atmosphere of parliament.

When Mr. Pertini reads a ballot containing his name, he whispers: "Pertini." Every time he does so, one or more of the 1,008 electors shouts, "Speak up!"

Finally, yesterday, he shouted: "Pertini."

"You see," he said. "I can speak loud enough for you and too loudly for my ego."

He puts thoughts into words in a way that few politicians or television spectators can miss.

To a man who objected to holding a vote at 5:30 p.m. on Sunday, saying that it was the time for soccer games, Mr. Pertini replied: "There are some things we think, but we mustn't say them."

UPI.

Alessandro Pertini

Italy Takes 21st Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

from other groups to guarantee the 505-vote majority that a candidate needs for election.

To gain time for further negotiations, the Christian Democratic leadership again turned to the abstention ploy. Several smaller groups in the assembly imitated them.

Communists, Socialists and other leftist electors again voted for Deputy Premier Francesco de Martino, chairman of the Socialist party, who received 400 votes.

If Mr. Leone fails to win a majority, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro would appear to be next in line to be nominated. Mr. Moro, a left-wing Christian Democrat who is known to have the potential support of Communists and Socialists, is opposed by a broad sector of his own party.

Italian commentators speculated tonight that if the present impasse drags on much longer, a consensus might be found for Pietro Nenni, the 80-year-old Socialist leader, as Italy's sixth president and successor to President Giuseppe Saragat, whose seven-year term ends next Tuesday.

'Rashomon' Director Said to Try Suicide

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (WP).—Japan's best-known film director, Akira Kurosawa, 61, creator of "Rashomon" and other prize-winning films, was reported out of danger today after an apparent suicide attempt.

Hospital spokesmen said that Mr. Kurosawa had slashed his neck, elbows, wrists and hands in 21 places with razor blades.

Friends said that he had grown depressed in the six years since his last box-office hit, "Red-beard." In 1963 he suffered a humiliating rebuff when he was replaced as director of "Tora, Tora, Tora," an American-made film about Pearl Harbor.

His Hobby: Working

Secretary-General Called Discreet, Elegant, Correct

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 22 (NYT).—When Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that he would try to carry out the duties of his new post as secretary-general to the United Nations "in the right way," both his choice of words and the philosophy they reflected seemed characteristic of the man.

The words most often used to describe the 53-year-old Austrian—and they are often used together—are "correct" and "diplomat." Even during his two years as Austria's foreign minister, he has appeared to see his function as that of carrying out policy rather than making it.

This was eminently suitable for a country whose foreign policy is one of declared neutrality, of being everyone's friend but no one's enemy.

A Gentlemanly Campaign

Even during his unsuccessful campaign for the Austrian presidency last year, running as the candidate of the conservative People's party, Mr. Waldheim adhered fairly closely to that principle. He ran a gentlemanly campaign, ending up with a substantial but losing 47 percent of the vote—and retained the respect of those in power, the Socialists, who returned him to the UN as their representative and backed his candidacy for the secretary-generalship.

He himself says that his hobby is working, and acquaintances pressed for characteristic anecdotes say that the fact that there are none is the most telling characteristic of the tall (6 feet 3 inches) and discreet career diplomat.

His fellow-diplomats describe him as skillful and astute, but some express fears that he may not be the man the UN needs at a time when its prestige has faded. Few doubt his enormous capacity and will for hard work—one colleague says, "Everyone gets an occasional cold—Waldheim just swallows a pill or two and keeps going"—but do question whether he will be imaginative and innovative.

The Status Quo

Certainly much of his past career has appeared to follow the principle that there is virtue in maintaining the status quo. But in Austria since World War II—he joined the diplomatic service in 1945—that has required great skill at walking a tightrope between East and West, the traditional craft of Central European diplomats.

Born in St. Andrae-Woerden, a town in lower Austria not far from Vienna, on Dec. 21, 1918, Mr. Waldheim was the son of a government-official. He graduated from the University of Vienna with a doctorate in law in 1944 after attending the diplomatic academy there from 1937 to 1939.

His first assignment abroad was as first secretary in the embassy in Paris in 1948. He remained there until 1951, when he returned to Vienna to head the personnel division of the Foreign Ministry. He served in Canada, first as minister and then as ambassador, from 1956 to 1960. He was also appointed Austria's permanent observer at the UN in 1955 and headed his country's first delegation when Austria was admitted to membership in the same year.

Although Mr. Waldheim has been present as a member of Austria's delegation at every General Assembly session since then, he also headed the political affairs department in the Foreign Ministry from 1960 to 1964 and served his first tour as representative at the UN from 1965 to 1968, when he returned home once again to serve as foreign minister.

Discreetly elegant in dress, with a generally soft-spoken manner that is said to conceal—entirely successfully—a capacity for temperamental severity, he was an active if unobtrusive lobbyist on his own behalf for the $62,500-a-year post he won yesterday. His English is described as excellent and his French as good, and he is said to be capable of demonstrating the storied Viennese charm.

His recently published book, not translated from the German, entitled, "The Austrian Way—From Isolation to Neutrality," is a diplomatic history of the postwar era. He is married, and the father of three children.

An aide, asked to describe Mr. Waldheim, said hesitantly: "He's a tackler," and then searched for a better phrase. A colleague added: "What he means to convey is that Waldheim is like a pup with a tough bone. He'll pull, he'll gnaw and he'll keep at it until he cracks it."

Faced with the toughest bone of any professional diplomat's career, Mr. Waldheim—perhaps aware of the doubts about his ability to be more than a skillful administrator—stressed that his career had had its difficult moments. He had, he said, handled a crisis or two before.

Waldheim Is Approved In UN Post

(Continued from Page 1)

assembly elected him by acclamation today for a five-year term.

Mr. Waldheim spoke briefly in English and in French, pledging to fulfill the "heavy responsibilities" of the post "to the best of my ability, with impartiality and a deep sense of personal commitment."

He said he hoped the divided countries (Germany, Vietnam and Korea) would be admitted to the UN as a further step toward universality of membership.

Mr. Waldheim listed these "basic elements upon which peace and prosperous evolution are built": "mutual confidence and trust in the procedures of peaceful settlement of disputes as well as in the peace-making and peace-keeping functions of the United Nations, together with harmonious economic and social development."

He also said that the UN's solvency "is a basic prerequisite without which resolutions and decisions remain mere declarations of intent. Indeed, in this field as well as in the political and economic field, the credibility of our organization is directly linked with the problem of implementing decisions once taken."

Budget Objections

The same problem illuminated the debate on the budget. The Soviet Union voted against the expenditure budget as a whole, Britain, France and the United States abstained. China did not participate.

The four participating great powers all objected to the members' desire to increase the UN budget at a time when the organization was verging on bankruptcy.

Sir Colin Crowe of Britain and Rep. Edward J. Derwinski, R., Ill., of the United States expressed objections in principle to increases in the budget when money was not available to finance them.

Nikolai Tarassov of the Soviet Union objected to the inclusion in the budget of "anti-charter" activities like the UN bond issue, which was intended to pay for peace-keeping operations to which the Russians objected. France also objected to "illegal" budget items. France and the U.S.S.R. have never paid their share of peace-keeping expenses.

Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States all objected to the inclusion of certain technical assistance items in the budget, saying they should be left to voluntary contributions.

Mr. Derwinski told the assembly that the United States intended to seek a reduction of its present level, 31 percent of the UN total, to 25 percent of the total. Washington announced this intention early this month.

In his final statement to the assembly, Mr. Thant expressed the hope that financial difficulties would be resolved under Mr. Waldheim "because I feel it will not be possible for anyone to preside with any sense of satisfaction over the activities of a bankrupt organization."

He also said it was "a very unsatisfactory position" not to have a deputy who could act for the secretary-general. He praised the eight under-secretaries who have worked with him but said the lack of a deputy was one reason he had "felt inhibited from taking an occasional holiday with such consequence to my own health as the membership is aware of."

The deputy would be first among equals with the under secretaries, he suggested, but should be appointed by and responsible to the secretary-general. He should also be acceptable to the Security Council, he said.

The assembly hall was full but there was an air of anti-climax—the assembly was a day late in finishing its work after several night sessions and the feeling was that the real action, from the seating of Peking to the selection of Mr. Waldheim, was already over.

Anti-Force Measure Passed

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The General Assembly yesterday called on all states to refrain from the threat or use of force and declared that the acquisition of territory by force was "inadmissible."

The world body approved by a 95-to-1 vote, with 16 abstentions, a resolution covering 12 operative paragraphs, which also urged members to undertake a broad review of the UN's own peace-keeping potential and the establishment of "appropriate and effective machinery capable of preserving and restoring peace." South Africa voted against the resolution.

Son of Bourguiba In Hospital in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP).—Habib Bourguiba jr., son of the Tunisian president, was undergoing examinations today by a neurosurgeon following his urgent hospitalization yesterday.

Hospital officials said Mr. Bourguiba, a former Tunisian foreign minister, suffered from slight paralysis. No further details were reported. He was flown here from Rabat, Morocco, where he was visiting.

Dutch Farmers Riot

TUBBERGEN, The Netherlands, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Twelve people were injured yesterday in clashes between 140 policemen and hundreds of farmers who were protesting against voting on a land reallotment program for their area. Among the injured were nine policemen, one of whom was in serious condition after being stabbed in the back.

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Legislative Record d by 2 of His Aides

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Dec. 22 (AP). ecided yester- roactive pay- railroad con- se. The raise the 90-day eze imposed Aug. 15. ntract of the ood of Rail- he board on ed the first almen's con- day a board was unclear had meant to ge increase's t for the wage freeze. ion reviewed e board ap- ive payment. ed yesterday the aerospace pay rise and h a decision which is 6-5 board's pre- after several begun at 9 board an- before last s putting off s next meet- f the board terday after- fuming while and business in separate y trying to whether to ercent raises. big aerospace em conform e board's 5.5 eline. ses board said circumstances raises of no t a year. n yesterday, mbers of the they would nge any pay ontracts that year. Such ay be rolled of the board unreasonably the board's increases in acts are less ar. The Bu- atistics says 1 increase in percent. The challenge industries as rades, where raises have

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arms limitation talks with the Russians, and the continuing withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam, with the resulting decline in American casualties.

Among domestic achievements, Mr. Klein cited enactment of the $15.8-billion tax-cut bill and Social Security benefit increases; programs to fight cancer, sickle-cell anemia and drug abuse; environmental legislation; attention to minorities both in legislation and executive appointments; "a major appeal to young people," who received the right to vote at 18, and stimulation of the long-lagging housing industry.

Welfare Stalled

Welfare reform, which Mr. Nixon once listed at the top of his domestic priorities, has been stalled in the Senate Finance Committee since the House passed it early this year.

But Mr. MacGregor said the committee chairman, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., has given assurances that the bill will be moved out before March 1 for Senate action.

The provision for a federal guarantee of income for needy families may not be in the bill when the committee reports it, Mr. MacGregor acknowledged, but he indicated that the administration is optimistic about the chances of restoring it on the Senate floor or in the House-Senate conference.

"We have no assurances from Sen. Long—nor indeed from Republican members of the committee—that this title will be favorably reported," Mr. MacGregor said. "But we have said all along, speaking for the President, 'Let's keep the legislation moving, let's bring it to a vote.' Now we are assured that this will take place."

Not Discouraged

Mr. MacGregor said he is not discouraged by the fact that Congress, in the closing days of its session, enacted one feature of the bill that appealed to conservatives and might have swung some votes for the whole measure had it not been passed separately. That provision tightens requirements that able-bodied welfare recipients register for job training.

"Conservatives don't dominate the United States Senate," he said. "They do dominate the Finance Committee."

Mr. Nixon's proposal to share $5 billion a year of federal income tax receipts with state and local governments has not been acted on by the House Ways and Means Committee, where such legislation must originate.

Mr. MacGregor said a substantial increase in the defense budget for the year beginning July 1 is in the works, but that he could cite no figures for it yet.

Asked whether he shares the opinion expressed by some that the United States has fallen behind the Soviet Union in military strength, Mr. Klein said, "I have to agree that some ground has been lost because of the failure of the previous administration to develop new systems requiring long lead time."

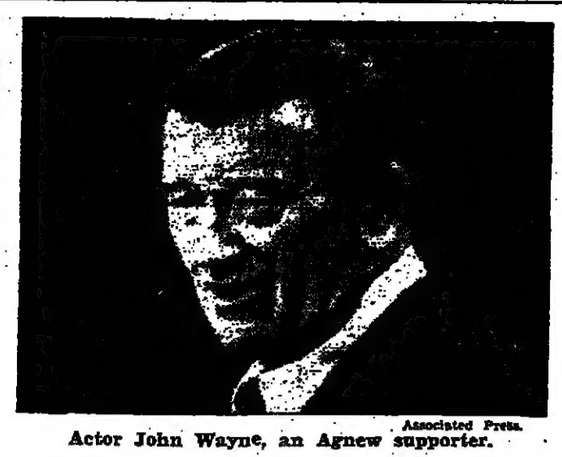
But he said the Nixon administration is developing such systems and has no intention of letting the United States fall behind.

Pan Am Cuts Military Fares

FRANKFURT, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Pan American World Airways announced today a special reduced fare package on transatlantic air travel for U.S. military personnel based in Britain and West Germany.

The new fares will range from $84.90 one way between Frankfurt and New York to $173.90 between Munich and Los Angeles.

A Pan Am spokesman said the fares were subject to Civil Aeronautics Board approval. If approved, they will go into effect Feb. 1, 1972.



Associated Press.

Actor John Wayne, an Agnew supporter.

John Wayne, Other Conservatives Open 'Keep Our Veep' Campaign

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—Two blocks from the White House they are already counting "ballots" for Vice-President Agnew.

"Keep Our Veep," they say. The message is for President Nixon.

Led by actor John Wayne and other notable conservatives, an organization called Americans for Agnew is collecting evidence that, contrary to current political speculation, the President will be well served if he keeps the Vice-President on the 1972 ticket.

A letter signed by the movie star has been sent to 100,000 people, asking for cash and signatures on the enclosed "ballots." The idea, according to Henry E. Mooberry, a public-relations man who is manning the office, is to collect millions of Agnew ballots to dump in the lap of the Republican convention next August.

The Vice-President's office emphasized that it has no connection with the committee's campaign. Mr. Agnew has said that current talk about his place on the 1972 ticket is premature.

In his solicitation letter, Mr. Wayne urged the "silent majority" to rally around the Vice-President against the "calculated campaign" to dump him.

"The liberal media—and even some influential members of his own party—are trying to sell the line that Nixon can't win with Agnew," Mr. Wayne warned. "They say he's too controversial, too conservative. What they're really saying is that they're going to ignore you and me and all the rest of the silent majority in the next election! So what we have to do is prove that Nixon can't win without Agnew."

Boat Hijackers Sleep, Crew Steals Guns to Kill Them

PORT ISABEL, Texas, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The captain of a hijacked shrimp boat steaming for Mexico yesterday hit the sleeping hijackers with a lead pipe and stole their guns. Then the crew killed two male hijackers and critically wounded their woman companion in a furious, bloody battle.

"They went to sleep and I hit one over the head with a piece of pipe and got two guns off him," said Capt. Ray Penland of the Mr. Tucker, a 61-foot wooden-hulled shrimper.

Asked if he shot the hijackers, Mr. Penland said, "One of them."

The two men and the woman commandeered the boat as it lay in port at Freeport, Texas, on Monday and ordered it to Campeche, Mexico. The hijackers had three children with them, aged 4, 5 and 6.

"Well, they told me to head for Mexico," Capt. Penland said.

At 4:30 a.m. yesterday, Capt. Penland and crewman Tony Walkub regained control of the ship. The crewmen radioed the Coast Guard which sent the cutter Durable to the scene, 40 to 50 miles northeast of Port Isabel in the Gulf of Mexico.

The dead men were identified by Coast Guard authorities as Royce Lee Bowling of San Diego, Calif., and David Joe Dillman of Iowa. The woman was identified as Rhoda Schultz of San Diego. The children were Melinda Bowling, 6; Michael Schultz, 5, and Billy Royce Bowling, 4.

There was no indication why the group hijacked the boat to Mexico.

The woman was taken by helicopter to a Corpus Christi hospital in critical condition. The children were delivered to immigration authorities.

The shrimper anchored offshore for several hours so the FBI could interview the crew. When it finally arrived at the dock, tight security kept crewmen away from reporters, though some facts of the hijacking and takeover filtered out.

Mr. Walkub, who answered questions from newsmen briefly before attorneys told him to be quiet, said the ship was a mass of blood after the incident.

Capt. Penland, just after he had said he shot one of the hijackers, was asked who shot the other. Attorney John Black of Brownsville interrupted them and told him he should not say any more.

"I guess that will be all for the moment," Capt. Penland said.

U.S. Again Denies Charges of Plan To Attack Cuba

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—The State Department yesterday renewed denials that the U.S. government was involved in any plans to attack Cuban territory.

The denial by State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray followed a Tass commentary Monday supporting Cuban allegations that the United States was involved in "acts of sabotage" against Cuba and that two ships seized this month by Havana were owned by persons having connections with the Central Intelligence Agency.

While Cuban exile groups with headquarters in Miami have attempted to stage what have become known as "pinprick attacks" on Cuban shores, U.S. officials said, they added that they have no reason to believe either ship—the Lyla Express, seized Dec. 5, or the Johnny Express, seized Dec. 15—was engaged in anything but commercial pursuits.

Following the seizure of the Panamanian-registered Johnny Express in Bahamian waters, the United States warned Cuba that it would take "all measures under international law" to protect American and other ships against Cuban attacks.

The State Department characterized the Cuban action as a "clear and present threat to the freedom of navigation and international commerce in the Caribbean and a threat to American citizens."

Self Defense

TURIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Burglars broke into a burglar alarm factory yesterday, police said, but the wares defended themselves. An electronic eye activated a siren and the burglars fled without taking anything.

U.S. Design For Foundry In Russia

Pittsburgh Firm Signs Truck-Plant Contract

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (UPI).—An American engineering firm contracted today to design the foundry for the Soviet Union's Kama River truck factory, destined to be the largest in the world.

The agreement with the Swindell-Dressler Co., of Pittsburgh, marked the first U.S. involvement in the project to build a factory to turn out 150,000 trucks annually.

The foundry, one of six major components of the factory complex, will produce 530,000 tons of castings a year.

The design will be ready within a year, Swindell-Dressler officials said.

"It is a significant and important agreement," Swindell-Dressler president Donald J. Morfee said. "It has great significance for U.S. industry."

Mr. Morfee signed the agreement for his company, and Nikolai P. Maximov, president of Metallorg Import, signed for the Soviet Union.

"This is a first step, and we hope this contract will pave the way to further cooperation with American business," Mr. Maximov said at the formal signing ceremony in the Foreign Ministry building.

Swindell-Dressler officials said the contract calls for "designing a foundry from beginning to end."

Although the contract does not involve the purchase of equipment, it provides for cooperation in the supplying of U.S. equipment for the complex.

Swindell-Dressler officials said this meant their engineers would recommend certain equipment to fit their foundry design.

"This is a first step, and I hope it will lead to the development of peaceful trade between our countries," U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam told Soviet officials.

Stans Sees Jobs in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said the contract of Pullman Co.'s Swindell-Dressler Division to supply engineering and foundry work for the Soviet Kama River truck project is "evidence that American companies can do business in the Soviet Union when there is benefit to both parties."

He said: "If this initial contract is followed by orders for American-made equipment, it will mean jobs for many Americans.

"My recent trip, including talks with people at many levels in the Soviet Union, convinced me the Soviets have a real interest in further enlarging trade between our two countries."

Informed sources said the contract totals about $15 million.

It was the second foreign contract awarded in connection with the truck plant, already under construction 600 miles east of Moscow. Earlier Renault, of France, received a contract to design the production system for the truck engines.

'No Longer Guerrilla War'

Hanoi Forces Massed Tanks, Artillery to Seize Laos Plain

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—North Vietnam has escalated the level of warfare in Laos by massing tanks and heavy 130mm. artillery to wipe out government forces around the Plaine des Jarres and challenge other positions, U.S. officials said yesterday.

"Substantial qualitative improvements" in Communist weaponry are being revealed in the offensive now rolling across Laos, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said. Other officials said: "This is no longer guerrilla warfare."

The North Vietnamese inflicted one of the heaviest defeats of the Laotian war on the U.S.-supported Royal Lao forces and Thai "irregulars" last weekend, officials in Vientiane and in Washington now concede.

6 Firebases Captured

An estimated 15,000 Communist troops captured six major artillery firebases in a thrust that began Friday night. Lao government spokesmen in Laos claimed that the North Vietnamese lost 1,500 killed and wounded. Unofficial reports from Laos said anti-Communist casualties were expected to amount to at least 500 killed and wounded.

American attempts to try to blunt that offensive with airpower cost the loss of most of the five U.S. Air Force Phantoms shot down over the weekend in Laos and North Vietnam, U.S. officials admitted.

According to reports from Vientiane, the Communist offensive is lapping at the "secret" base of Gen. Vang Pao, about 20 miles below the Plaine des Jarres. Gen. Vang Pao's forces are trained and equipped by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The new pattern of warfare now emerging in Laos and in Cambodia, according to U.S. officials, appears designed to put maximum pressure on those two nations in advance of President Nixon's visit to Peking on Feb. 21.

North Vietnam has served notice through its own publications, State Department officials said, that it regards Laos and Cambodia as the "weak points" in the allied position in Indochina. Instead of using the current dry season to challenge allied forces in South Vietnam where they are strongest, these sources said, the Communist thrust aimed first at Cambodia early this month, and now at Laos.

At the end of November and extending into early December, North Vietnamese troops inflicted a major defeat on a 20,000-man Cambodian force that was attempting its own offensive in northeast Cambodia. Cambodian troops were badly chopped up and fled in retreat. The defeat was a serious blow to the prestige of Premier Lon Nol and continues to reverberate in the capital of Phnom Penh.

The current Communist offensive in Laos also hit allied troops there with far heavier weight than anticipated, although an offensive in this season was expected.

Mr. Bray noted that the Communist dry season offensive came earlier than usual this year, and struck during a period of "cloud cover" that "hampered our ability to provide air support."

The loss of the Plaine des Jarres is a recurring event, officials noted. It has changed hands four times in the last 2 1/2 years. The significance of the Communist offensive this year, therefore, is not so much that the area once again was recaptured as in the way that it was seized.

North Vietnamese forces rolled up an estimated 25 of the 130mm. guns, which have a range of about 16 miles, plus about 35 tanks, according to field reports.

Associated Press.

A KISS FOR "BOPPA"—Lyn Nugent, 4, Lyndon Johnson's grandson, gives the former President, whom Lyn calls "Boppa," a kiss Tuesday night after lighting a Christmas tree in the LBJ State Park, Stonewall, Texas.

Pravda Says China Gives U.S. Green Light on Indochina

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, charged today that China had given the United States "a green light for the expansion of aggression in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia" by bringing its foreign policy positions into line with Washington on several other issues.

"The signals from Peking show the ruling circles of the United States that they can go further with adventures in Indochina without fearing complications in relations with China," Pravda said in the most sweeping, hard-hitting recent Soviet critique of Peking's policies.

As if to demonstrate that Moscow was not allowing its dealings with Washington to soften the Soviet stand on Vietnam, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin made an unusually sharp protest tonight against recent American air raids on North Vietnam.

At a banquet for a visiting Cuban delegation, he "wrathfully" condemned the "savage bombing" of North Vietnam a few days ago.

Both the Pravda commentary and other articles appearing today were seen as an effort to discredit China among developing nations before Peking could exploit disaffection with Moscow's support of the Indian military campaign in East Pakistan.

Although previous Soviet articles have spoken tartly about collusion between Washington and Peking, today's Pravda commentary, written by Viktor Mayevsky, one of the paper's senior columnists, sought to document the case by a worldwide examination of China's policies.

Looking ahead to President Nixon's visit to Peking in February, Mr. Mayevsky highlighted Western press speculation that there might be a deal in which Washington would "find a form of recognition" of Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan while "Peking would help to 'pacify' Vietnam."

For the first time in recent months, Pravda denounced Premier Chou En-lai personally as "one of the main instigators of the anti-India and anti-Soviet campaign" in Peking.

Until now, the Soviet press had repeatedly denounced Mao Tse-tung and his "group," occasionally sniping at other aides of the aging Chinese leader but pointedly refraining from personal criticism of Mr. Chou.

That restraint had raised speculation among foreign observers that Moscow anticipated that Mr. Chou might emerge after Mr. Mao's death as the dominant leader in Peking and, therefore, wanted to keep open the possibility of reaching some accommodation with him.

But two articles in Pravda today indicated that the Kremlin had been stung by the premier's recent sharp comments opposing Soviet policies in the Indian subcontinent.

The articles were taken as a reflection not only of Moscow's sharp irritation with Peking's line at the United Nations, but also of Soviet apprehensions about a stepped-up Chinese propaganda campaign among emerging countries upset by Moscow's backing of the Indian move into East Pakistan.

Mexico Frees 20 Jailed for '68 Riot

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Mexican government has announced the release of 20 political prisoners held here since 1968 when police and troops suppressed a pre-Olympic Games student demonstration.

All of the 20, who join some 60 others freed since President Luis Echeverria assumed office just over a year ago, had been convicted of criminal offenses for their roles in the demonstrations.

Most were members of the tiny Mexican Communist party and were arrested before an incident in a Mexico City square in which an estimated 200 people died when troops opened fire on the demonstration on Oct. 2, 1968.

SALT Ends Work for '71; Smith to U.S.

Next Session Set In Vienna Jan. 4

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held their 14th session in the present round of talks here today and then recessed until after the new year.

Most of the members of the American delegation, including its chief, Gerard Smith, flew back to the United States shortly after the session at the U.S. Embassy.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov and several members of his delegation reportedly will remain in Vienna until the next session, which was scheduled for Jan. 4 at the Soviet Embassy.

A conference source said today's session lasted one hour and 40 minutes.

There was no announcement about where SALT stood after more than two years of talks and a total of 106 sessions in the six rounds of negotiations alternating between here and Helsinki.

Plea on U.S. Condition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—An organization of scientists urged the United States today to drop its insistence on an on-site inspection provision in any U.S.-Soviet treaty banning underground nuclear testing.

The Federation of American Scientists, in a statement endorsed by a special committee, said that because of improvements in means of detection the risks of a treaty without an on-site inspection provision "are minimal and the gains could be very substantial."

The statement said U.S. insistence on on-site inspection "springs from the desire to continue American nuclear testing in order to develop new weapons, to resist existing weapons and to keep our nuclear laboratories vigorous."

Soviet Blast Detected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The United States detected today what it presumed to be an underground Soviet nuclear test explosion north of the Caspian Sea.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said the blast was in the range of 200 kilotons to 1 megaton. It was the 13th presumed Soviet test announced by the United States this year.

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To Strengthen Internal Security

Ireland to Withdraw Troops From UN Force on Cyprus

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Irish Republic announced today it will pull its troops out of the UN peace-keeping force on Cyprus within three months.

Political sources said the decision reflected government determination to crack down on the Irish Republican Army.

The announcement said Irish participation in the Cyprus force will continue three months but "at a reduced level." Then, the entire 391-man Irish contingent will be withdrawn.

The decision was taken despite pleas from the United Nations that the force should remain on Cyprus to help maintain peace between Greeks and Turks for at least six months from the authorized expiry date of Dec. 26.

The Irish government said the Cyprus withdrawal would make more troops available for service at home, "thus reducing the heavy burden of duty falling on existing personnel."

Troops on Border

Political sources said the extra troops will be used to strengthen security along the republic's border with British-governed Northern Ireland and at key installations in the republic.

They said this was in line with Premier Jack Lynch's declaration last Friday that the IRA would not be allowed to use the republic as a base for its campaign of violence to unite the mostly Protestant north with the mostly Roman Catholic south.

At present, according to army sources, the republic has only about 300 troops deployed along the border—roughly one man per mile.

Coincidental with the decision to pull out of Cyprus, the government submitted a bill to parliament which would boost police strength by 400 men. Political sources said this was intended to give more muscle to security forces in their task of tracking down IRA men in the republic. The present police strength is 6,254 officers and men.

Underscoring the government's stiffer attitude, Irish police carried out raids today on homes of persons identified with the IRA in the County Donegal towns of Ballyshannon and Bundoran, near the Northern Ireland border. A police spokesman said they seized some arms and ammunition and arrested three men.

News of the arrests sparked angry demonstrations in and around Ballyshannon, where the IRA enjoys strong support.

Incidents in Belfast

BELFAST, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army gunmen smuggled a bomb hidden in a television set through roadblocks of British troops today and blew up a Belfast electrical store, the army said.

With Belfast aswarm with British troops and police, three men lugged a television set into the J.C. Holland Ltd. electrical store, within sight of city hall, and placed it on the repair counter.

"Then, they whipped out guns, announced the television set contained a bomb and fled," an army spokesman said.

Customers and clerks rushed to safety. The bomb exploded 18 minutes later, causing no casualties but scattering glass and debris over a 100-yard area.

In another incident today, gunshots, which police said apparently were fired at a police car, sent Christmas shoppers sprinting for cover near Belfast's Catholic Unity Flats apartment complex. The shots caused no casualties.

Two explosions during the night damaged an electricity substation and a power pylon in the area of Strabane, in County Tyrone, security forces spokesmen said.

British troops arrested 16 men in Ulster in the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. and seized an arms cache.

Commons Votes A Pay Raise for Queen, 166-45

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The House of Commons voted by 166-45 last night to approve Queen Elizabeth's big pay increase.

The queen's allowance will rise from £475,000 a year to £980,000. It is her first raise since she came to the throne in 1952. From these monies, she runs Buckingham Palace and other royal residences and carries out official entertaining.

All 45 MPs who opposed the raise were Laborites or members of smaller opposition parties. One Laborite voted for the bill.

The MPs earlier yesterday voted themselves a 38 percent pay increase, their first since 1964, without a dissenting voice.

Most Laborite reluctance to support the royal raise apparently stemmed from the fact that the queen declined to disclose the size of her private fortune to a committee investigating royal finances. Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the Labor party, told the House this disclosure should be made if the queen is to continue to enjoy exemption from taxes.

British Group Aids Africans

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—A British Labor party group announced that it is sending $1,000 to each of three liberation movements in Portugal's African territories.

It described this as largely a symbolic gesture and said it is simultaneously launching a more extensive second-stage drive, including a public appeal for funds.

Mrs. Judith Hart, a former Labor government minister who is chairman of the opposition party's Southern Africa Solidarity Fund, said the money was mainly for medical, educational and agricultural purposes, but that no strings were attached.

"They would be perfectly free to buy arms if they wanted to," she said at a press conference.

Associated Press.

CLOSE SHAVE—New York police stand next to damaged patrol car which was hit by hand grenade thrown by one of four occupants in a stolen car pursued in high-speed chase through Queens Monday. Luckily the two policemen were not seriously injured when grenade ignited car's gas tank, but the four suspects escaped.

Britain Is Urged to Control, Not Bar, Scientology Cultists

By Joseph Frayman

LONDON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—A member of Parliament who conducted an official inquiry said today that a British government was not justified in barring the admission to this country of Scientologists, no matter how objectionable it found their cult.

But in his report, Sir John Foster, a Conservative MP who is a barrister, urged that Parliament enact legislation to control the practice of psychotherapy. The practice should be limited, the report said, to suitably qualified persons, an implication that Scientologists could not meet professional standards.

In this country, unlike the United States, there are no controls over the practice of psychotherapy.

The government said it would not act on any of the recommendations in the report until they had been studied and interested professional organizations had been consulted.

Banned in 1968

The inquiry was commissioned in January, 1969. Six months earlier, a Labor government had banned the entry of foreign students of the cult, including its millionaire high priest and founder, Ron Hubbard.

The Minister of Health, Kenneth Robinson, accused the Scientologists, highly secretive and secluded in their headquarters at East Grinstead, Sussex, of being "socially harmful." He said they broke up families and that their "authoritarian principles and practices are a potential menace" to mental patients.

The theology of the cult is highly complex and its literature difficult to comprehend. In practice, it teaches that the mentally disturbed may be able to cure themselves, and it opposes orthodox institutions for the mentally ill and all kinds of shock therapy.

Sir John, estimating that Scientology has 150,000 followers in Britain, said that what was alleged against its leaders was that: "They are quacks, dishonestly exploiting for their own financial gain the hopes of betterment or cure which they hold out to the anxious, the lonely, the inadequate, the credulous and the deluded, but in which they do not themselves believe."

"It is enough for me to say," he declared, "that there are in this report quotations from the Scientology leadership's internal policy documents which display an attitude wholly different from that expressed to the public in general and especially to potential recruits."

Sir John recommended that the laws which allow financial and other privileges to religious bodies (Scientology claims that it is a religious movement) should be reviewed, so that only those that are genuinely religious may benefit, and that sanctions should be enforced against Scientology companies which have failed to file accounts and annual tax returns.

300 Jobless, Police Fight in Central Rome

ROME, Dec. 22 (UPI).—About 300 unemployed persons fought police with iron bars and clubs today in central Rome while thousands of Christmas shoppers and tourists watched.

Ten persons were injured, police said, and nine persons, among them Italian film actor Gian Maria Volonte, were detained and released.

Mr. Volonte, the star of the film "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," was detained while he was attempting to film the clash in Piazza di Spagna.

The fight began when police tried to prevent demonstrators, including some 300 from the local Coca-Cola bottling plant, which shut down several months ago, from erecting a tent in the square.

Police said the tent would cause even more traffic chaos than usual during the Christmas rush.

Rocks and Clubs

Demonstrators hurled iron bars and rocks at police and battled them with clubs. Police replied with tear gas.

Spokesmen for the nation's three biggest labor unions, which organized the demonstration, said city officials gave them permission to erect a tent at the foot of the Spanish Steps.

Mr. Volonte was invited to film the demonstration. Police said they detained him because he would not stop shooting film during the clash.

No shoppers or tourists were injured, police said.

At the same time, workers of all Italian private oil companies went on a 48-hour national strike today called by their unions to demand a new labor contract. The stoppage affected the country's refineries and oil storage depots.

Joseph Revson, Co-Founder of Revlon, Dies

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Joseph Revson, 66, a founder of Revlon, Inc., the cosmetic concern, died Sunday.

Mr. Revson retired 15 years ago as treasurer of Revlon, where he had been the financial and administrative man, and had been active in factory operations.

In 1932, in the depth of the Depression, his brother, Charles Revson, present chairman of the board and creative leader in the concern's growth, founded the company with Joseph Revson and Charles R. Lachman. Another brother, Martin, a former executive vice-president of Revlon, resigned in 1958.

During Joseph Revson's tenure, Revlon, which was founded with a few hundred dollars capital, became one of the biggest concerns in the cosmetics industry through high-powered advertising and the introduction of a number of new products. Today the sales range is $250 million to $300 million, and employees number 10,000.

Frederick Christian

GLENDALE, Calif., Dec. 22 (UPI).—The great-great-grandson of Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny on the Bounty, has died on Pitcairn Island at age 88.

The death of Frederick Christian was reported by short-wave radio yesterday by his son, Tom Christian, to the headquarters here of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, which keeps weekly contact with Pitcairn.

He was reported to have died on Dec. 17, one day before his 88th birthday. His death reduced Pitcairn's population to about 90.

Except for brief stays in New Zealand and Tahiti, Frederick Christian spent his life on Pitcairn, where the mutineers sailed with the Bounty after abandoning Captain Bligh and a handful of seamen in a small boat.

Telesforo Fini

MODENA, Italy, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Telesforo Fini, 83, who worked his way up from shop clerk to restaurant and delicatessen magnate, died today.

Mr. Fini's restaurant in Modena, near Ferrara, in the north, was a meeting place of politicians and intellectuals in a province where cuisine is almost a religion. He also owned a chain of super-highway restaurants.

Germans Raise Funds For a Jewish Center

TEL AVIV, Dec. 22 (AP).—Munich Mayor Dr. Hans Vogel announced yesterday that a combined total of almost $1 million has been allocated by the city of Munich, the state of Bavaria and the West German federal government for the building of a new Jewish center in Munich.

Meanwhile, in Amsterdam, the Anne Frank house, where a Jewish girl wrote her world-famous diary before she died in a Nazi extermination camp, announced a 10,000-deutsche-mark gift by West Germany's President Gustav Heinemann.

The gift was the biggest received from abroad in 1971.

Oswald's Effects Worth But $3,000, U.S. Judge Rules

DALLAS, Dec. 22 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge Joe E. Estes ruled yesterday that the federal government need pay only $3,000 for presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's personal effects, instead of $17,729.

Oswald's widow, the government said, admitted the property was worth only $3,000 before the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The property includes a diary, family photographs, Oswald's passport and marriage license and a dissertation by him on his life in Russia. It had been valued at $480,000 by his widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, because of its "historical value." A federal court appraiser made the $17,729 evaluation.

Judge Estes ruled, however, that "the nation and its people should not be required to pay a bounty for items of evidence upon which the Warren Commission based its report."

The rifle used to kill President Kennedy and the pistol used to kill Patrolman J.D. Tippett were not included in Oswald's estate. Mrs. Oswald sold them to a Denver gun collector for $11,350, but they were later confiscated by the government.

Shotgun Salute For Helicopter Of Pompidou

VILLACOUBLAY, France, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Hunters aiming at a flight of pheasants riddled President Georges Pompidou's personal helicopter with buckshot when it hovered low over some woods on a training flight near this French air base.

The helicopter landed safely in the incidents, which took place over the weekend. Mr. Pompidou was not aboard.

The hunters said they had not noticed the aircraft coming because they were concentrating on the birds. They admitted that they failed to bag a pheasant.

Poland Makes Major Shifts In Cabinet

Foreign, Interior Posts Get New Men

WARSAW, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Polish government today made major cabinet changes, appointing Stefan Olszowski foreign minister and Wiesław Ociepka interior minister.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz announced the changes to the Sejm (parliament), which unanimously approved them.

Mr. Olszowski, 40, a member of the Communist party's Politburo, replaces Stefan Jedrychowski, who had been foreign minister since 1968.

The reshuffle came only 11 days after the sixth congress of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party dropped Mr. Jedrychowski and head of state Józef Cyrankiewicz from the Politburo—the main policy-making body—in a series of sweeping changes.

The changes strengthened the hand of party chief Edward Gierek, who came to power last December, in the wake of severe riots in northern Poland over food price increases.

Top Party Jobs

Mr. Jedrychowski, an economist who has held top party jobs for over 20 years, was appointed finance minister, replacing Jerzy Trendota.

Mr. Ociepka replaces Franciszek Salachcic, who was elected by the congress to the more important post of Central Committee secretary, a job he is not permitted to combine with his ministerial post.

Another change was the appointment of Stanislaw Vronski, head of one of Poland's largest publishing houses, as minister of culture. He replaces Lucjan Motyka, dismissed three months ago and sent as ambassador to Prague.

U.S. Says Russia Denies War-Aid Pledge to Egypt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union has "categorically denied" that its ambassador to Egypt has pledged Cairo full Soviet assistance should war break out again with Israel, the State Department said.

According to press reports earlier this month, the ambassador, Vladimir M. Vinogradov, gave these assurances in Cairo. The State Department immediately asked for clarification from Moscow.

"We have received a categorical denial of the remarks attributed to the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo," press officer Charles W. Bray told a news conference today.

The question has come up almost daily at the State Department news briefings, but there has been no clarification until now.

Discussing another Middle East question, Mr. Bray denied that Egypt has declared it is no longer interested in U.S. efforts to arrange for the re-opening of the Suez Canal.

A published Cairo dispatch said that Egyptian spokesmen, in effect, told newsmen in Cairo that it does not want the United States to resume its efforts aimed at what is known as an interim settlement on Suez.

3 Towns Share Spanish Lottery's $15-Million Prize

MADRID, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Nearly all the 27,000 residents of three villages near Valencia won Spain's 1.05-billion peseta ($15 million) Gordo lottery today.

Pandemonium broke out in the streets and hundreds rushed to thank the blind man who had sold them their tickets.

"Crowds spilled out and headed for the bars blaring their horns," said Salvador Aguilar in Manises. The 1,309 residents there shared the top prize in the Gordo (Spanish for "the fat one") with inhabitants of neighboring Godelleta and Torrente.

"Very few had not won something and equally few had won more than 1.5 million pesetas ($21,000)," Mr. Aguilar said, sighing as he admitted that he himself was one of the few who did not buy a ticket. Lottery organizers said a Roman Catholic lay organization had bought a series of the winning ticket for 140,000 pesetas ($2,000) and resold thousands of shares for a few pesetas each.

Second and third prizes, totaling 490 million pesetas ($7 million), were "very generously distributed among workers and old-age pensioners in major Spanish cities," Spanish television said.

Strike to End Jan. 3 in N.Y. Catholic Schools

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Lay teachers striking 314 schools in the 10-county Catholic Archdiocese of New York voted by 214-109 last night to end their 31-day strike—which the archdiocese said closed only two schools.

The 415 members of the Federation of Catholic Teachers still on strike will resume normal routines Jan. 3, when the system's 160,000 pupils return from Christmas and New Year holidays, which began yesterday.

Associated Press.

CHECKING THE FISH—Some countries have turkey or some other fowl for Christmas, but in Czechoslovakia the big meal for the occasion is carp. And as can be seen above, thousands of carp are being shipped daily to Prague from south Bohemian fish ponds, over 2,000,000 pounds so far, for the holiday season.

Jazz in Soviet Style Draws Komsomol Youths to Festival

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—Georgy Garanyan caressed his electric saxophone and coaxed out the soothing sounds of wavelets breaking on a beach.

Then he reared back and the saxophone exploded with a hard, amplified rock beat, backed up by seven sidemen who sounded like the American jazz-rock group Blood, Sweat and Tears.

It was "avant-garde jazz" night at the Udarnik Theater, just across the Moscow River from the Kremlin. And it was sponsored by the Young Communist League, better known by its shortened name, Komsomol.

Jazz Buffs Flock

The official press took no notice of the three-day festival staged this week with the name "Journey to the World of Jazz." But about 2,000 persons, mostly in their 20s and early 30s, packed the Udarnik to overflowing all three nights.

Other Moscow jazz buffs who hadn't managed to acquire one of the 50-kopeck (55 U.S. cents) tickets milled around outside in the show, asking ticketholders if they had no spares. Some managed to get in by carrying musicians' instrument cases.

Many of the fans inside were armed with portable tape recorders to capture the sounds of Soviet jazz luminaries, including Mr. Garanyan, alto saxman Alexei Koslov, pianist Vyacheslav Ganelin and trumpet player Andrei Tovmasian.

Spirituals and Dixieland

The first night focused on Negro spirituals and Dixieland and the second on the big-band sound modeled after American groups of the 1940s. The final evening was devoted to "avant-garde jazz." It featured music much like that of Dave Brubeck and Jerry Mulligan in the 1950s and way-out sounds partly inspired by experimental American musicians such as Charles Lloyd. But the Russian musicians gave them distinctly original twists.

One of the most enthusiastic listeners on the last night was John Garvey, director of the University of Illinois jazz band. Mr. Garvey brought his 25-man band to the Soviet Union for a month-long tour in 1969, but was visiting Moscow this time as a tourist.

"They played terrifically well," he said after the show. "I'm very moved by the dedication, commitment and passion of the jazz musicians here. I think it's great."

Disadvantages in Russia

He noted that Soviet jazz musicians have the disadvantage of not working in the jazz medium all the time. Many hold other non-musical jobs. And if they are full-time musicians, they don't always play jazz.

Komsomol sponsorship of the festival was a far cry from the days when jazz was depicted as an example of everything evil in the capitalist system. Stalin called jazz "a product of bourgeois decadence" and dispatched a number of well-known jazz musicians to labor camps. Nikita S. Khrushchev once called modern jazz "the kind of music that gives you a feeling of nausea and a pain in the stomach."

Komsomol officials have made clear that they would like to have Soviet jazz develop with a distinct national flavor and not as a carbon copy of American music. The result has been Soviet jazz compositions drawing on Russian folklore and the exotic rhythms of the central Asian republics.

Jurists' Group Assails Argentina

GENEVA, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The International Commission of Jurists said yesterday it had expressed its "deep concern" to the Argentine government about the "growing disrespect for the rule of law in Argentina."

The commission, a private agency recognized by the United Nations, said it had received reports of "serious obstruction, intimidation and persecution suffered by Argentine lawyers in the exercise of their professional duties."

This situation is aggravated, the commission continued, by a "marked disrespect for proper judicial procedures, the passing of retrospective emergency laws, and increasing direct and indirect interference with human rights."

Russia Gives U.S. Data on Its Two Mars Satellites

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union gave American scientists a rundown yesterday on the instruments carried by the Russian Mars-2 and Mars-3 probes.

The two nations set up a telex communications circuit to share knowledge gained by the two Mars exploration missions now being undertaken by both countries.

A spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, control center for the U.S. Mariner-9 spacecraft, released a summary of the Soviet Union's latest message. The agreement bans verbatim publication of the exchanges.

The Russian message said Mars-2 and Mars-3 carried two television cameras, a radio transmitter, and measuring devices such as a spectrometer, two radiometers, four photometers, a magnetometer and ion trap, and a device for measuring cosmic radiation.

The message said analysis of data obtained from both orbiters had been delayed while Soviet scientists attempted to find out what went wrong with a capsule that soft-landed on Mars. The lander broadcast a television picture for a few seconds and then went dead.

Toll in Explosion In Paris Suburb Climbs to 13

ARGENTEUIL, France, Dec. 22 (AP).—The death toll in yesterday's apartment-house explosion here rose to 13 today, officials said, while a tenants' association representative asserted that the blast would not have occurred if the apartment-house owners had listened to the tenants' complaints.

Officials at Val-d'Oise regional administrative headquarters said the new victims included a fireman, tenants who died overnight and this morning, and a woman whose death had not been reported because of confusion concerning which hospital admitted her. About 40 victims remain in hospitals, with a dozen in "serious condition," the officials said.

The explosion, which firemen initially said was caused by a gas leak, came after a small fire was reported in the 12-story apartment tower in this suburb northwest of Paris.

François Masson, 27, president of the building's tenant association, charged that if "the owners had listened to us, the explosion never would have happened."

"Our association asked the owners many times to install a ventilation system in the stair well and safety lights in the same stairway," he said.

هكذا من الأصل

Marco Trimani in his shop in Rome.

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...an abundant choice of wines and spirits from more than 40 other countries, as well as beers, soft drinks and specialty foods—the entire range carefully listed and described in a 320-page catalogue. A team of shop stewards keeps the goods flowing upward, from a series of crammed cellars.

Other Days

In spite of the operation's modern pace, the shop has a turn-of-the century look and an unhurried air to go with it. Wine and aperitifs are sold at a marble-topped bar where a painted glass sign advertises liter bottles from the days when their lire prices were in one digit instead of three or four.

Marco Trimani, who now runs the business that has been in his family for 150 years, has the gracious manner of a man who not only knows his job but likes the work. He speaks expertly of the wines of France and Germany and even those of Russia, Chile and the United States. But the enthusiasm builds, along with the tempo, when he takes up his favorite topic: Italian quality wines.

The field has few more ardent and qualified boosters than the Trimanis. Marco's late father, Paolo, and uncle, Francesco, started the catalogue in 1927. Though limited in space, it is one of the more authoritative handbooks available on Italian wines.

Trimani is competitive with Rome's less enterprising wine shops. Red, white and rosé *vini quotidiani* range from 180 lire to 340 lire a liter. Good bottles of Rome's favorite wine, Frascati, sell for less than 500 lire.

At the upper end of the price scale are some splendid antiques, headed by an 1888 Brunello di Montalcino Biondi-Santi that probably would sell for close to $350.

Nearly all of Italy's more than 100 wines of controlled origin *(denominazione di origine controllata* or DOC) are available and are almost invariably estate bottled. They include Barolos, Barbarescos, Chiantis, Soaves, Orvietos, Marsalas, Asti Spumantes and some treasures of less renown such as Carema from Piedmont, Teroldego from Trentino-Alto Adige, the four Valtellina Superiore reds from Lombardy, Taurasi from Campania and Etna from Sicily.

The DOC list is growing but it might never include some of Marco Trimani's fondest choices: wines produced by "artisans" and made available only to their friends, including, of course, the Trimanis.

To single out a few of these wines, among the whites, are a 1967 Piccolit Luigi Valle—the Veneto's answer to Château d'Yquem—that had been selling at about 6,000 lire but is so scarce it now is worth more; a Greco di Gerace Umberto Ceratti, from Calabria, another luscious and rare dessert wine, at 2,300 lire, and a superbly dry 1968 Fiano-Apianum Michele Mastroberardino, from near Naples, at 1,500 lire.

Among the reds are a 1964 Venegazzù Conte Loredan-Gasparini, from the Veneto, at 1,280 lire; a 1966 Montegiove Achille Lemmi, from the Orvieto area—with a label hand-lettered by the grower's grandmother—at 980 lire, and a 1966 Fiorano Alberigo Boncompagni Ludovisi Principe di Venosa, produced on the prince's estate along Rome's Appian Way, at 1,650 lire.

If Mr. Trimani were asked to pick a favorite among all those bottles he no doubt would judiciously decline. But in describing Italian wines his most glowing adjectives were reserved for a Torre Ercolana made in the hills of Latium at Anagni by Maestro Luigi Colacicchi. In 1968 there were 1,396 bottles of this rich, full-bodied red and Mr. Trimani got most of them to sell at 1,850 lire.

Such highly prized wines as these would be worth a voyage to acquire if Marco Trimani had not already made the trip.

Dining Out in Copenhagen

Specializing in Atmosphere and Steaks

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN (IHT).—Good old Terminus is gone and the epicures of Copenhagen weep. In its place—in the same post-World-War-I building—is the new Plaza and the epicures have every reason to wipe their tears.

Old Terminus, kitty-corner from the main entrance of the central railroad station, was *the* place to settle a business deal or to take a good-looking girl on a first date. The reputation of the place was solidly solid and, in addition, the food was good. Built in 1918, it was quaint, with a quaint bar and an equally quaint dining room.

The new Plaza is no less quaint, even though the varnish on the wood-paneled walls is barely dry. The bar looks like a London club where one Phineas Fogg may have made a bet some hundred-odd years ago. Distinguished-looking gentlemen sit around in the easy chairs, reading newspapers from all over the world. The barman mixes dry martinis that do not taste like a White Lady. Some 3,500 volumes of Keats, Baudelaire, Goethe, Tennyson, Byron and Browning line the walls.

Interesting reading, too, is the menu card. The Plaza is primarily a steak house, and the major portion of the bathtowel-sized menu card is devoted to meat—from ribs and top of the round, through sirloin steaks and tournedos, rumpsteak and fillet of veal, to kidneys in wine, cream and mustard, and sweetbreads in Chablis.

There is fish and fowl as well, from wine-poached trout to apricot duck. And naturally the herring wagon. No respectable Scandinavian restaurant would be considered respectable without an ample collection of herring in various marinades.

Wine List

The wine list is even more impressive. A glass of red, white or rosé may be had for 5 crowns (about 70 cents.) A bottle of 1959 Château Mouton-Rothschild (2d cru according to the 1855 classification system) will run 490 crowns—about $65. In between is a wide selection of Bordeaux, Bourgogne, Beaujolais and Mâcon, Côtes du Rhône and Alsace, as well as such *petits crus* as Chateau Vaugelas from the Roussillon and Frédéric Barberousse from the Arbois.

The wine cellar is the creation of owner Joergen Toennesen, a man with well-developed tastebuds. An amateur and dilettante in the original sense of the words.

Hans Joergen Eriksen, 47, managing director of the Plaza, worked his way up from the dishwashing end of the restaurant business picking up journeyman's papers as a cook and waiter in the meanwhile. He has worked in France, England, Sweden and Germany.

Mr. Eriksen, asked to compose an ideal dinner at the Plaza, had to do some thinking. He thought and said:

"I think I'd suggest skipping the hors d'oeuvres. There is a limit to what a man can eat. I'd suggest starting with the coquilles St. Jacques Roger V (scallops in chervil-flavored cream sauce) with a Meursault 1968. Then perhaps a carré d'agneau (roast lamb with herbs from Aveyron) with a, say, Clos Fourtet 1969. For dessert, a *mystère chaud*, (ice cream with caramel, hazelnuts and hot chocolate sauce) with a glass of ice cold white port—Cachucha is a good one."

The dinner suggested by Mr. Eriksen ran $16—high but not shocking, by Scandinavian standards.

(The Plaza, 4, Bernstorffsgade, Copenhagen 5, Tel. 14 92 62.)

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...used with an... ...Pliny and by ... King James ...w XXIII, 23, ...ise" a word ...nt "aneth." ...pastry cooks ... that aneth ...ariety) and ...nt plants by ... can be used ...nise. All of ...above belong ...mily of Um... species and ...cies and va... ...distinguish... ...ficulty from ... Let us there... ...for ancient ... accepting as ...he ancients ... that name, ...about what, ...been.

...one of the ...se by man is recorded by history, in India, in Persia, in Egypt, in Asia Minor and in Mediterranean Europe. It is mentioned in the Ebers Papyrus, a medical treatise discovered at Thebes; the Egyptians ate it as a vegetable for its fortifying qualities. It was considered by the Hebrews as valuable enough so that it was accepted in payment of tithes. The Greeks attributed to it qualities for which it was difficult to separate the medical from the magical—Pythagoras and Hippocrates were of the opinion that epilepsy could be averted and evil charms thwarted by holding a slip of aneth in the left hand.

The Romans, who imported aneth from Egypt, described it as midway between anise and fennel. They used it as a vegetable, a seasoning, and a medicine. Private families cultivated it in their gardens to have a ready supply of seeds for seasoning, but all parts of the plant were considered edible—not only the fruit or seed, but also the flowers, the stem, the leaves, the roots, and the oil pressed from them, especially from the seeds.

If the Romans put great store in aneth, it was largely because of the strengthening virtues they attributed to it. Gladiators mixed aneth oil with their food at every meal, believing that it charged them with energy. It was the seeds which were thought to contain in most concentrated form the essence of aneth; but if they were toxic for men, they were toxic for birds, which left them untouched on the plant, reserved for gladiators or others in need of revigoration. Pliny said that after eating a few aneth seeds, no athletic nor amorous exploit was impossible, and that the plant deserved its epithet of *anicetum, invincible* (here he seems to have been confusing aneth and anise).

Nobody contradicted the opinion that aneth had aphrodisiac qualities until the 16th century, when the Italian naturalist Pierandrea Mattioli noted that although the odor of heated aneth seeds would arrest hiccups, it was not advisable to go so far as to burn them, since their ashes dulled eyesight and lulled desire.

Of the many medical properties of aneth, the first was its carminative effect. Aneth was one of what were called "the four principal hot seeds," the others being anise, carvi and caraway. They shared a peculiarity expressed by one oldtime writer as: "They seek out the winds in the depths of the intestine and vent them through the rear."

The School of Salerno, often described as the oldest university of Europe, whose greatest pride was its medical faculty, transcribed this thought into verse:

Aneth drives out the winds,
reduces every ill,
And flattens swollen bellies,
leaving them cold and still.

This was not the only medical power ascribed to aneth. In the Middle Ages, Saint Hildegarde, "the Sibyl of the Rhine," recommended it for nosebleed, head colds and lung diseases. In the course of the ages it was vaunted not only as a carminative, but also as a stimulant, as beneficial to the stomach, as good for the kidneys, as an anti-spasmodic, as a weight reducer, as an aid to appetite, as a reducer of fever, as an encourager of sweating, and as an aid to the production of milk by nursing mothers. Modern medicine agrees with the first five of this list, and Mattiola's observation that it cures hiccups was verified in World War I when the French Army was seized with an epidemic of hiccups following Spanish influenza, and treated its soldiers successfully with French aneth.

Aneth dropped out of gastronomy after the collapse of the Roman Empire, but in the 17th century the word appeared again in a recipe for pickles made from cucumbers, cauliflower and aneth. Begging once more the question of what exactly is meant by the word in each case, contemporary uses of what, defying the dictionaries, is called aneth include the following: English pickles are flavored by putting them up in bottles containing aneth leaves. In Italy, the young shoots and stems are eaten in salads, and the flower-(or seed-) bearing tips season sauces or stews. Not only does southern France use aneth for seasoning, but in the north and east of the same country, bakeries, especially Jewish bakeries, sprinkled their bread with pulverized aneth seed. It also goes into cakes, candy, liqueurs, and, for medical use, an infusion made from the seeds.

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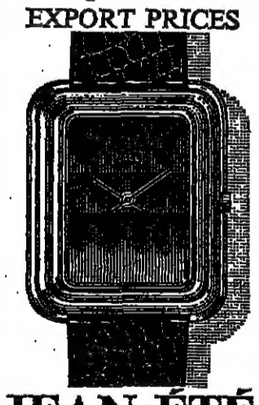

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Mr. Bhutto's New Pakistan

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the shrewd politician who has inherited power from the military regime in Islamabad, has prescribed a fundamental overhaul of Pakistan's internal and foreign policies.

Drastic change, long overdue in the Moslem state, has been made mandatory by Pakistan's shattering defeat in the war with India and the Mukti Bahini of East Bengal. The change has to begin with President Bhutto himself.

For eight years, Mr. Bhutto served the military dictatorship which he now condemns and replaces. He has been a vociferous advocate of the policy of confrontation with India, a policy that favored military strength over economic development and which ultimately led to the current disaster. As the leading political figure in West Pakistan, he refused to come to terms with autonomy demands of the elected leaders of East Pakistan earlier this year, a posture that helped precipitate the political crisis that has ended in disaster for the Western wing. He gave vocal support, at least in the early stages, to the harsh military crackdown that sealed the total estrangement of Bangladesh.

Mr. Bhutto has been one of the architects of his nation's present fate. But his ability to shift with the tides of political reality, which some regard as crass political opportunism, could now serve the new president and Pakistan well. For the new realities create opportunities as well as problems for the new leadership.

Bengal's loss, a blow which President Bhutto apparently does not yet fully acknowledge, could be a blessing in disguise. It frees the more prosperous West of the increasing burden of support for the heavily overpopulated, impoverished East. And it gives Mr. Bhutto an opportunity to build promised new democratic institutions in a more viable state, based on far greater geographic, cultural and political unity than existed in the old bifurcated nation that emerged from the chaos of the 1947 partition of the Indian subcontinent.

Decisive defeat at the hands of the Indians is a bitter pill to swallow for the Pakistanis, steeped as they are in military tradition. But it could have healthy results if it forces the new leadership to abandon the myth of military invincibility, to come to terms with their Indian neighbors and to shift human and material resources that have been squandered on an excessive military establishment to urgent development tasks.

President Bhutto indicated in interviews last week that he is painfully aware of the need for change. If he will now employ his vaunted oratorical skills to lead his people toward democracy and peace within the confines of the new Pakistan, he will deserve the American support that President Nixon indicated he would get at their meeting in Washington last Saturday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Listen—For Just a Little Bit More We Can Get a Real One.'

The Import Tax Comes Off

Just prior to his meeting with Prime Minister Heath in Bermuda, President Nixon formally announced the lifting of the 10 percent import surcharge, which had been rightly criticized by foreign governments as an illegal act of protectionism. And in Washington, the Treasury announced the termination of the "buy American" clause in the 7 percent investment tax credit. The two measures had been linked as weapons for forcing other governments to realign their currencies, grant trade concessions to the United States, and assume a larger share of defense burdens.

Even after last weekend's Washington agreement, it had not been entirely clear when the President would lift these protectionist measures. Mr. Nixon's quick action in doing so is therefore welcome additional evidence that he means to restore an atmosphere of cooperation after the past months of tension and hostility.

However, this does not mean that the Nixon administration now considers that the monetary and trade disputes are all over. While the White House apparently regards the military burden-sharing question as resolved, it maintains that foreign governments have not yet done enough to reduce their own trade barriers against American goods. In the Washington agreement, the United States representatives warned that the President would not ask Congress actually to devalue the dollar until a satisfactory package of trade concessions had been received. If these were not forthcoming, the United States would refuse to "participate" in the revaluation of currencies, as other governments had insisted.

A failure by the United States to devalue formally in terms of gold might seem meaningless on economic grounds since Washington has no intention of making the dollar convertible into gold. But an American refusal to change the dollar's gold price could have considerable symbolic and political significance—and it might signal the resumption of hostilities between the United States and other countries on monetary and trade issues. This could take many forms, including reimposition of the import surcharge and the "buy American" clause.

Despite such residual threats, Mr. Nixon has now clearly demonstrated his desire to put the trade issue back within a context of more normal and friendly political relations with America's allies. But rebuilding trust and mutual confidence will not be the work of a day after the bitter nationalistic outbursts on all sides in recent months.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peace If Not Good Will

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Peace this Christmas is something more than a pious hope. It is not assured, and it is certainly not accompanied by much "good will among men." But there are some solid reasons for believing that, while short and vicious wars for limited ends will probably always be with us, we may very well avoid in the last third of the century the wars of the giant nations that convulsed the world in the first and second thirds of the 20th century.

● The main reason is that the United States, the Soviet Union, and China simply have more to lose than to gain by risking general, war, and that nuclear war, which would be almost unavoidable in any conflict between the major powers, is clearly too dangerous to be waged for anything less than the life of any nation.

● There is not only a new balance of atomic power in the world, but a new political balance as well, with Europe gaining in unity and strength, and Japan and China establishing new power centers of their own, which are likely to make common cause against any other nation that threatens the security of the civilized world.

● It is no longer necessary for any nuclear power to wage or even threaten war in order to gain access to raw materials or markets essential to maintain a good standard of life for their people. Even on the question of the relative value of currencies, the major financial nations have managed to reach at least a tentative agreement, and while 1972 will be a year of hard bargaining over trade, there is clear evidence that they will be able to agree on regulations at least as effective, and probably more so, as those in effect since the last world war.

This is far from an ideal or even satisfactory foundation for the organization and cooperation of the human family. And it is true that false and even silly optimism contributed mightily to the two unimaginable tragedies of 1914 and 1939, but the recent divisions and pessimism also lead to desperation, so the progress toward accommodation among the major nations, limited and fragile as it may seem, should not be overlooked.

New Flexibility

There is a new flexibility in the world. All the major nations are reappraising their former assumptions and modifying their old ideologies, while denying that they are doing so. In this last year alone, President Nixon's economic and foreign policies have been transformed. Moscow has stopped ranting about the "vengeful fascists" in West Germany, but is easing the tensions over Berlin, negotiating arms control in Vienna and Helsinki, and talking business with the U.S., Germany, and Japan.

Meanwhile, China has come out of isolation, and is now not only taking its place in the United Nations, but is serving there as a powerful spokesman of the underdeveloped countries, who are in danger of being overlooked in this new share-the-wealth arrangement among the giants.

Still, there are great dangers at the end of 1971, and the greatest of these, ironically, centers on the conflict between Israel and the Arab states, even on Jerusalem, the symbol of man's hope for peace. This will take some careful handling in 1972, if another war is to be avoided, but even in the Middle East, while Moscow and Washington are on opposite sides, and keep jockeying for influence and advantage, they seem to agree on avoiding war at best, or staying out of it at worst.

China vs. Russia

There is another great potential danger, for like the Israeli-Arab conflict, it involves not only geography but philosophy and even theology, and this is the conflict between China and the Soviet Union.

Long before the recent war between India and Pakistan, with the U.S. on one side and the Soviet Union on the other, I asked Couve de Murville, who was then the ambassador of France to the United States—before he became President de Gaulle's foreign minister and prime minister—whether he thought we would ever see another major war in our time. I asked him this because we were at a birthday party and happened to be almost precisely the same age.

No, he said, he didn't think so, but maybe there would be one great war in the last third of the century: between Russia and China over India. It seemed a fantastic suggestion at the time, but after the events of the last few weeks, one wonders in the night.

Even so, at Christmas of 1971, something has to be said for the possibility of peace, even in secular terms. Certainly not in terms of peace or understanding, and "good will" but in terms of the absence of major war. The accommodations of power and the fear of war have given us time to think about what to do. They have not settled anything, but they have given us a chance to talk about the things that unite the nations instead of concentrating on the things that divide them and lead them to war.

The question for 1972 is how to use the time that is gained by avoiding the big wars, and who will use it in America and in the other major nations to get beyond the mere absence of war to a constructive and cooperative peace for the whole human family.

European Diplomacy And the U.S. Presence

By Max Frankel

(This is the second of two articles)

LONDON.—It appears ironic in these days of incipient Gaullism in Britain, residual Gaullism in France and venturesome Ostpolitik in West Germany, but the army of 300,000 Americans in Europe now stands as the only real definition of the Atlantic alliance.

Although the allies do not fear Soviet attack, they fear the pressures for disengagement in the United States and they fear the neutralism and the Soviet political influence that would follow any reduction of the American presence and influence. They know that they have nothing to put in their place and they are united largely in the effort to hold the Americans as long as they can.

Hopes and wishes for American constancy are only exaggerated by the evidence that the Europeans themselves feel weary of military exertion and unable to unite on a common defense effort. Military service is becoming less and less popular in West Germany and Scandinavia, and the British are progressively drawing down their troops in Germany for the force in Northern Ireland.

The proportions of military spending will not be increased by the allies and the rising costs of equipment will add further pressure for manpower reductions. It is commonly felt that if the United States reduces its forces in Europe, even in exchange for Soviet withdrawals, then West Germany will feel compelled to demobilize some of its forces while the smaller countries in the alliance relax their modest efforts even further.

The Germans feel so little confidence in the alliance that they insist on dealing directly with Washington to arrange their growing payments to offset the dollar drain of the American presence.

Poor Substitute

They are also unenthusiastic about the incipient talk of nuclear cooperation between the Heath and Pompidou governments. Even in the unlikely event that it could someday grow into collaboration and win the necessary American technical support, the Germans would see the result as a British-French deterrent, not an allied force, and in no sense a substitute for their dependence on American nuclear power.

It is against that background that the Europeans nervously watch the pressures for troop cuts in the United States Senate, a budget-conscious Pentagon and a dollar-defending Treasury. All see President Nixon's declared readiness to confer with the Soviet Union on mutual reductions in Europe as a device for resisting those pressures and for eventually appeasing them by disguising a disadvantageous Western pullback in the language of accommodation.

Some of them even fear a quick Nixon-Brezhnev deal over their heads for a reduction of, say, 30 percent—60,000 Americans withdrawn across the Atlantic agai[n] 100,000 Russians moved from E[ast] Germany to the Ukraine.

Since more formal East-We[st] troop negotiations are now [ad]vertised as requiring "years [of] discussion," some allied offic[ials] also fear a unilateral Ameri[can] reduction by 1973, when Mr. Ni[xon] has promised to end the dr[aft], or a unilateral Soviet reduct[ion] that Moscow would then exp[ect] to press for Western demobili[za]tion.

Denis Healey, who was defe[nse] minister when the Labor pa[rty] governed Britain, thinks that [the] inevitability of Western [...] should impel Mr. Nixon to [ar]range a swift reduction of 20 p[er]cent during his visit to Mos[cow] in May, since this would at le[ast] reaffirm the commitment of [the] remaining 80 percent of [the] American forces. A few [...] orthodox planners here bel[ieve] that a modest unilateral Am[eri]can withdrawal would actu[ally] be helpful to shock a complac[ent] Europe into planning better [for] its own long-range defense.

Support for Nixon

But those are not the prev[ail]ing views in London or Paris [or] Bonn.

The West Germans are ind[ee]d to trust Mr. Nixon's ch[oice] of tactics and to hope for [a] slow and modest reduction [in] exchange for beneficial So[viet] reductions in East Germany. T[he] British feel dragged along, h[av]ing first nothing much may co[me] of mutual reductions because [the] Russians may not dare th[in]k down their forces in a politic[ally] restive Eastern Europe. T[he] French see no point in g[...] hiding their desire to have [the] Americans stand pat and t[he] Germans pay for the allied p[ro]tective screen.

The troop issue, in turn, [...] become entangled in the m[a]neuvering for a European secur[ity] conference, which in turn [...] become an element in the dip[lo]macy over Germany and Berl[in].

The French want it forthwi[th] without preparation, so as [to] keep it a conference of separ[ate] nations rather than of two [al]liances. The other Western n[a]tions want to drag it into la[te] next year and beyond, to pr[e]pare a common position, to [get] the West Germans extract fu[r]ther concessions in relations wi[th] East Germany and to del[ay] serious discussion of troop wit[h]drawals as long as possible.

The Russians complain abo[ut] the delaying tactics, but no o[ne] knows with how much re[al] grievance. They have alrea[dy] won a new status for East Ge[r]many in treaties with Bonn an[d] they are developing a new rel[a]tionship with the United Stat[es] particularly through the talks [on] arms control. They know th[at] the trade and technology th[ey] want from the West to n[ot] depend upon the European co[n]ference and they have reason [to] fear that a formal conferen[ce] would only reveal their co[n]alliance to be in the same co[n]fused state as that of the We[st].

Détente, it is expected, w[ill] prove to be not much easier th[an] confrontation and, if the all[ies] have their way, especially [...] for the stretched United Stat[es] Army.

Sensors Don't Bleed

By Herbert Mitgang

WASHINGTON.—At the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, Henry V's longbows helped to "stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood," and carry the day against the French. Through the centuries, the distance has continued to widen between warriors, until now in our own time proxy war is carried out by sophisticated weapons—and by Vietnamization.

In the battle for the Ho Chi Minh Trail in 1972, electronic technology and computers many unseen miles away will order American gunships and bombers to deliver what Shakespeare called "the blast of war" against North Vietnamese trucks and porters carrying supplies through the network of jungle trails.

Christmas and New Year may bring a temporary respite; later Tet, the lunar New Year, will punctuate the landscape of war with unreal truce. Then the scouting and shooting will continue again. Despite the announced withdrawals, about 200,000 Americans will be involved as another year of war closes. Aside from the ground troops who depart with televised fanfare, there are the seldom-mentioned 13,000 Navy men on carriers and other ships off South Vietnam and 26,000 Air Force men in Thailand.

Interdiction Time

The end of the monsoon season means intensification of what airmen at the Pentagon call the "interdiction season." From now till early May on the dried terrain, North Vietnamese trucks and bicycles and foot soldiers will be on the move into Laos and Cambodia, storing their arms and food and energies for expected attacks in South Vietnam.

In response, picking up signals relayed from the trail, an IBM 360-65 computer at the Air Force's Infiltration Surveillance Center in Thailand fixes targets and sends forth printouts as impersonally as next month's bills. Then strike orders go out to American fliers at ground bases and on Seventh Fleet carriers. Without their blocking and destroying missions, there could be no Vietnamization

The "electronic battlefield" is the method of substituting keen sound and seismic devices for visible and endangered human patrols that lead to casualty lists. These man-sized hearing aids are dropped along the three main passes in the Laotian out-country through which the North Vietnamese infiltrate. Camouflaged, they hang suspended in trees or self-planted in the ground giving off signals. Each of these devices has a signature location; its signals are picked up whenever anyone on the trail walks by or trucks are vibrating. A drone aircraft relays and processes information along the "bugged" passes.

Meanwhile, back at the computer, still more sophisticated tasks are performed. Patterns are determined and planes are told where to release their bombloads. These may be "smart bombs," laser or TV-guided, or dumber conventional ones that can still obliterate an area and every living person or animal in it. Airmen at the Pentagon, veterans of the war against the trail, put great faith in sensors so delicate they can reveal whether a man is carrying a rifle.

The "body count" has been replaced by the "truck count," though no official mention is made of occupants or a "truck driver count." Air Force sources say that in the dry season in 1969, one of every three tons of war supplies got through; that last year only one out of ten tons evaded the bombers. The claim is made that 14,000 trucks have been "killed" this year, but a Senate Foreign Relations Committe staff report discounts this figure by 30 percent and other sources believe that, live or dead, there are not this many trucks in North Vietnam. But the battles go on with the help of American firepower above Laos and in Cambodia.

In the continuing war in the air over four nations in Southeast Asia, there is little doubt that the combination of cunning electronic sensors and skillful American fliers fighting an equally courageous and respected enemy has staved off the supplies needed for major battles in South Vietnam.

The automated death that continues—"wiring down the war," the Washington Monthly called it—is costly and covert. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., says that the "electronic battlefield" program so far has cost $3.25 billion. He questions "mindless applications of new technology just because it exists." And he adds, "If this system has been so effective in disrupting enemy supply lines, why are we now engaged in the support of South Vietnamese ground operations designed to disrupt those same supply lines?"

Pentagon planners, under orders to lower the casualty rate though not necessarily the American involvement supporting Vietnamization during the presidential season, regard the sensors standing silent vigil as crucial in the frail war. "That thing," a command pilot said, referring to a sensor, "can work 24 hours a day, it can't tell anything if captured, it doesn't bleed and if it dies out there in the jungle, you don't have to write a letter home to the wife or parents."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Dear Virginia

Yes, there are people [...] M. Emmet Gelters, IHT, 18 Dec.) who think that Santa Cla[us] belongs only to the underfed, u[n]derprivileged and disadvantag[ed] people of the world. Not so, Vi[r]ginia!

For more years than I care [to] remember, Virginia, I have be[en] contributing to the nourishme[nt] of the world's poor, not only [at] Christmas, but all year rou[nd]. I do not begrudge this contin[u]ing gift (except when it's spe[nt] for arms rather than necessitie[s]) and if the mayor of Paris plea[ses] a million children by decorati[ng] the Champs-Elysées, fine! I[t's] their world, isn't it?

No, Virginia, the money is [not] misspent: it reminds us that [no] charity knows no season.

PAUL S. DEEMS

Versailles, France.

Greening of Moroc[co]

Thanks for Bernard Kras[...] good coverage on golf in Moroc[co] but he doesn't explain how Ki[ng] Hassan II dealt with the Gre[at] Japanese Bent Grass Problem.

As many of us were told wh[en] we played the game at the Pe[...] Lyautey (later Kenitra) U.S. N[a]val Air Station in the early 195[0s], some $2,000 was spent planti[ng] Japanese bent grass in the gree[ns] only to find out it could not su[r]vive the Moroccan climate. Hen[ce] sand greens.

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International Opinion

Remote Dream of Reconciliation

Prior to the war, the government of Indira Gandhi groaned constantly under the burden of the Bengali refugees. But New Delhi shouldered a new and incomparably greater burden without complaint, because it enabled it to break its archenemy Pakistan. Bangladesh became an East Bengali means to an Indian end. It now remains to be seen when the Soviet Union will recognize the new state and how China will react—quite aside from the possibility that Peking's followers in East Bengal could very soon come to dominate in a manner unwelcome to either Moscow or New Delhi.

Enmity and hatred, which could at any time set off an even greater conflagration, will doubtless continue to flourish on the subcontinent. The attitudes of India and Pakistan make the hope of a genuine reconciliation little more than a remote dream.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

The New UN Secretary-General

In addition to its other difficulties, one notices the United Nations loss of prestige due to its impotence in intervening effectively in most international crises as we saw again just recently in the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Will Mr. Waldheim [the new secretary general] know how to climb back up the hill? Fine diplomat, conciliatory technician, rejecting all political labels, the former Austrian minister wants to be nothing other in his new post, as he told a Vienna newspaper, than an "honest broker." His own foreign minister said one must not expect "miracles" from him, and, moreover, the prime condition of his designation by the great powers is precisely that the secretary-general does not show, at first, too strong a personality.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

India-Pakistan War Aftermath

One of the future dangers to be guarded against is that a more fragmented subcontinent could become increasingly a focus for the new triangular international rivalry of Russia, China and America.

A more immediate danger, however, is that the aftermath of the war could be far more devastating in human terms than the war itself. With the disruption of war coming on top of the previous disasters of the cyclone and civil war, there are serious fears of famine and epidemic disease in East Pakistan.

There is also the fear of reprisal massacres of some two million non-Bengali Muslims. And finally there is need for a rapid repatriation of the several million East Pakistani refugees now in India, whose return home Mrs. Gandhi claimed was the main reason for starting the war.

To help forestall famine, save the lives of those threatened with reprisals, rebuild East Pakistan and assist the return of the refugees requires an international aid operation conducted on a scale and with an urgency much greater than anything so far attempted.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1896

WASHINGTON—All the officials of the Administration and of the Spanish Legation take a more pacific view of the Cuban situation than for a long time past. We understand that the Spanish Legation received an important cable today, which, it said, authorizes assurances to be given to President Cleveland's Administration that the long-promised reforms in the direction of autonomy will soon be inaugurated. There are indications that negotiations will soon be entered into for the re-establishment of peace in Cuba.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1921

BERLIN—An astonishing denunciation of the want of freedom in Soviet Russia, written in 1918 by the then imprisoned Rosa Luxembourg, has just reached the public through the agency of Dr. Paul Levy, the deposed communist leader. Though what she wrote is by no means altogether deprecatory of the Bolshevist policy, it decries the methods of Lenin and Trotsky. "Freedom for the supporters of a government, or only for members of a certain party, no matter how numerous, is no freedom," she writes.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1971

Crisis Ends

Sees Strong Growth
dustrial Nations in '72

22 (Reuters).— onal monetary help leading in- s to achieve ext year and will way to correcting ce of payments tional economic y.

yearly economic Organization for ration and Devel- said a key result Washington settle- improve the con- nessmen as ex- certainties disap-

pact of the set- U.S. payments cause of the in- netary crisis—is the OECD said. hat the current ement will be n to $7 billion llion sought by

parity changes appear and 1974

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nt Rate,
Limit

(NYT).—West al bank today st rate to 4 per- cent in a deter- help industry k's higher value. ll become effec-

er the realign- estern currencies also decided to t rate on loans to 5 percent

k also announc- duction of mini- ich commercial to deposit with The cut in its on domestic m reserves on s remain un- lease about 2.9 r lending pur-

president Karl er the bank's Frankfurt that re designed to or the new ex- eed to by the industrial na- n last weekend. of the domestic e bank rate de- rates of com- also aimed at ward trend of faltering econ- to the central

announced one omics Minister d promised in- measures to the 4.8 percent deutsche mark.

will probably be the first year of payments "equilibrium" under the re-alignment agreed to last weekend.

Growth Up to 6%

The review forecast that the seven leading OECD countries would enjoy real economic growth of 5 1/4 percent in the first half of 1972, rising to as much as 5 1/2 to 6 percent in the latter half of the year.

The seven nations—the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Britain and Japan—account for about 85 percent of the output of the entire 23-nation OECD area.

The best performance would come from North America, where both the United States and Canada are expected to achieve growth of 6 percent in the first half of the coming year, rising to between 6 and 6 1/2 percent in the second half.

The situation of West Germany and Italy—two nations at present worried by stagnant growth and rising unemployment—also seems likely to improve, while Japan will move nearer its historical growth rate of about 11 percent, the experts forecast.

The OECD was also optimistic that the other main trading nations would not, as had been widely feared, feel too strongly the deflationary impact of such a large improvement in the U.S. payments position.

Higher U.S. Imports

It said that the high level of the U.S. economy, and the removal of the 10 percent surcharge, will mean many imports are sucked in to fuel the expansion. This in turn will help to underpin business in other countries.

OECD experts also believe that these other nations, if threatened with economic slowdowns that could jeopardize prospects and employment, will opt to take corrective action. They point out that several major countries, notably France and West Germany, have already promised to act in this way if needed.

But the OECD warned that inflation, as measured by its gross national product deflator, would rise in the first half of next year to about 4 1/2 percent from the overall 4 1/4 percent forecast for the last part of this year.

Bonn to Go Ahead With Airbus Plan

BONN, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The West German government today decided to go ahead with the commercial production of the mainly Franco-German airbus—a medium-range passenger jet.

Initially eight planes will be built, the government said in a statement. It plans to provide financial subsidies for development and marketing of the plane.

The decision follows persistent rumors that Bonn might abandon the project.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

CBS to Sell TV Recording System

Lower labor costs in Britain and Japan have prompted Columbia Broadcasting System to plan disposal of the manufacture and marketing of its invention of electronic video recording. CBS will retain its patent royalty rights but will abandon the construction of devices or the processing of film to convert a television set into the visual equivalent of a long-playing phonograph disc. A CBS spokesman said that negotiations are being held with Imperial Chemical Industries and CIBA Corp., of Britain. They would acquire the CBS interest in the manufacture of the devices which, when attached to the antenna posts of a TV receiver, can play back films of the viewer's choice. The CBS move is indicative of a drastic slowdown in the evolution of video cassettes. The lowest price for a cassette has been quoted in the neighborhood of $300, deemed by American manufacturers as far too expensive to introduce now as a consumer item.

Inco Gives France New Nickel Plan

International Nickel Co. of Canada reports it has made a new proposal for development of nickel properties in New Caledonia which would give Inco majority control of the program. The company has proposed an $85 million program to build a plant that would produce about 15 million pounds of nickel annually. An Inco spokesman says the company has asked for a 70-percent share in the development. Negotiations between Inco and the French government over nickel deposits in the Pacific territory have been continuing since the mid-1960s.

U.S.-Dutch Firms Plan Link

Koninklijke Papierfabriken Van Gelder of Holland says it has agreed in principle for Crown Zellerbach of the United States to acquire a 50-percent interest in its 67-million-guilder share capital. Van Gelder says that on completion of the plan, Crown Zellerbach's 50-percent stakes in three joint ventures will be incorporated into Van Gelder. Under the proposed plan, Van Gelder shareholders may exchange their existing 100-guilder nominal ordinary shares for 50 guilders in cash plus a 50-guilder nominal ordinary share. Holders of Van Gelder's 1,000-guilder nominal preference shares will be invited to exchange their holdings on the basis of 500 guilders cash plus 10 fifty-guilder nominal shares for each preference share.

Olivetti Denies Takeover Rumors

Olivetti of Italy says rumors on the Paris and Milan stock exchanges that it may be taken over by the Italian state holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI) are without foundation. Olivetti says the rumors may have been fed by the fact that Olivetti president Bruno Visentini is also vice-president of IRI, but adds this is purely coincidental and no such takeover plan exists. The company also says rumors that it is negotiating the takeover of the Swedish company Facit are also without foundation.

BSC Studies Curb on Exports

British Steel Corp. says it is studying the possibility of joining Common Market and Japanese steelmakers in a voluntary three-year agreement to limit exports to the United States. A current agreement limiting EEC and Japanese steel sales in the United States is to expire Dec. 31. Although BSC refused in 1968 to join in a similar agreement, it now is considering limiting exports in light of the lifting of the U.S. import surcharge and a recently announced Japanese agreement to limit steel exports to the EEC and Britain.

Warn 'Basic Issues' Remain

Experts Seek Major Economic Changes

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—A group of 12 internationally known economists from the United States, Western Europe, Japan and Canada has unanimously recommended a series of major changes in world economic relations covering not only monetary reform but also trade, aid, international investment and defense.

The "ad hoc" group, which first planned to tackle the issues in October, agreed upon its recommendations by coincidence just before and during the dramatic interim monetary settlement of the Group of Ten leading industrial nations last weekend.

While welcoming the agreement, the economists were unanimous in concluding that there would be another crisis—both economic and political—unless deeper reforms were sought and negotiated by the United States, the Common Market and Japan.

Tariff Elimination

These were some of the agreed recommendations:

- All remaining tariffs on industrial goods should be eliminated over a 10-year period.
- A new set of international rules guaranteeing "small and more frequent changes" in currency exchange rates, to eliminate recurrent crises arising from balance of payments deficits and surpluses.
- A return to a limited form of convertibility for the dollar—not necessarily into gold—but a much-reduced role of the dollar as a world reserve currency. The United States could change its currency exchange rate like other countries, which until the recent crisis had not been the case.
- A world agricultural negotiation aimed at limiting high-price domestic policies that build up surpluses and thus lead to import barriers.
- A gradual phasing out of present agreements limiting free trade in products such as steel and textiles.
- Abandonment "once and for all" of efforts to obtain "offset" from other nations for the cost of stationing troops abroad except as economically sound purchases of military equipment from the United States provide such offset naturally.

The idea for the group came from Max Konstamm of Brussels, a member of the EEC's Institute of University Studies. He approached the Brookings Institution here, which invited the 12 economists. The final drafting of the report over the last five days took place at Brookings.

Accord Foreseen

The group decided to work on the assumption that an agreement by the leading industrial countries on new currency exchange rates would be reached, but it had no idea that the agreement would be last weekend. The report began:

"Although the immediate international economic problems have now been resolved, or seem on their way to early resolution, the underlying and basic issues remain."

It said the leading industrial countries "either must accept joint responsibility for the direction of the international economic system or risk a drift toward a world of restrictionism."

The report had one new idea, linking monetary reform with an improved flow of aid to the less-developed countries.

A part of the monetary reform would include getting rid of the huge "overhang" of dollars—amounting to more than $40 billion—in foreign central banks. This could be done by transferring these dollars to the International Monetary Fund in return for a "deposit" or a new issue of special drawing rights.

The United States now pays interest on these dollars, which are invested in Treasury bills or other short-term government issues. Under the plan, the United States would continue to pay interest, but to the IMF. The fund would transfer this amount, which now amounts to several billion dollars a year, to the World Bank for making easy-term loans to the poor countries.

List of Economists

The economists signing the report were C. Fred Bergsten, now of Brookings and formerly in the Nixon White House; Sir Alexander Cairncross, Master of St. Peter's College, Oxford, and formerly a top economic adviser to the British government; Jean-Claude Casanova, of the University of Paris; Don Guido Colonna di Paliano, president of Rinascente and a former member of the Common Market Commission; Richard N. Cooper of Yale University, a former deputy assistant secretary of state; Edward R. Fried, now of Brookings and formerly in the Johnson White House.

Also: Motoo Kaji, of the University of Tokyo; Norbert Kloten of the University of Tübingen and president of the "expert commission" that advises Bonn on economic policy; Fritz Machlup of Princeton University; Roy Matthews of the Private Planning Association of Canada; Saburo Okita of the Japan Economic Research Center; and Kiichi Saeki of the Nohura Research Institute.

Japan Bank Sees Surplus In Payments

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—Japan is expected to have a strong balance of payments surplus in its coming fiscal year despite the recent 16.88 percent upward revaluation of the yen, Fuji Bank said in its year-end economic report today.

Internally, however, businessmen can expect at least nine more months of depressed conditions before the economy begins a recovery in the fourth quarter of 1972, the bank said.

It noted that the revaluation did not cause a new situation in Japan, as its overall effect on the economy will be about the same as that of the situation prevailing since August, when the U.S. import surcharge was imposed and the yen floated.

However, since the effect of revaluation plus wider currency fluctuation bands is greater than anticipated, some Japanese businesses will experience severe conditions, the bank said.

Fuji predicted that Japan's economy will show a real rate of 4.3 percent in the six months ending March 31, 1972, compared with a year earlier, a 4.3 percent growth rate in the following six months, and a real growth rate of 8.6 percent in the six months ending March 31, 1973.

This will result in a real growth rate of 6.6 percent in fiscal 1972 ending March 31, 1973, compared with a rate of 4.8 percent this fiscal year and 9.5 percent in 1970, the bank said.

It forecast that exports in fiscal 1972 will total about $26 billion, up 10.2 percent from a year earlier, and that imports will gain 13.9 percent to $17.7 billion.

This should give a trade surplus of $8.3 billion in fiscal 1970, compared with an expected surplus of $8.061 billion this year.

Both figures are sharply higher than the $4.455-billion surplus registered in fiscal 1970, a year of relatively strong economic growth.

German Auto Output Said to Fall in Month

FRANKFURT, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—West German motor vehicle production totaled 350,031 units in November, down from 376,332 units in October and from 353,477 units in November 1970, the Automobile Industry Federation reported today.

Last year, November output was down from October's 373,109 units.

Cost of Living In U.S. Rises 2.4 Percent

But It Could Increase Further, Stein Warns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 2.4 percent in November, but the Nixon administration's chief economist cautioned that it is still too early to say whether the government's wage and price controls have permanently slowed inflation.

Almost all the data for last month's price index was collected before Nov. 14—the date when the three-month wage-price freeze was lifted and businessmen were allowed to introduce increases under the regulation of the Price Commission.

As a result, the December price report could show a bunching of increases adopted by businesses which had wanted to raise prices during the freeze, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told reporters at a briefing today.

"We could get a month or two which is quite high," Mr. Stein said. But he predicted that this balloon effect would quickly disappear and that "by spring, it (price changes) should be back down again."

In November, the price index rose 0.2 percent to 122.6, meaning that goods and services that cost $100 in 1967 now would sell for $122.60. About half the increase in prices was concentrated among items not covered by the wage-price freeze, primarily fresh fruits and vegetables, which rose 1.9 percent, and real estate taxes.

Most of the remaining increase in the index resulted from seasonal price rises, which were allowed during the wage-price freeze by the Cost of Living Council. The most pronounced seasonal increases occurred in women's clothing (with the introduction of winter fashions) and gas rates (with the shift to higher, winter rates).

Big Board Prices Fall, Profit-Taking Reported

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Profit-taking hit New York Stock Exchange prices today in the wake of the spectacular surge during the last month.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.46 to finish at 884.86. The blue-chip Dow average is chewing its way through a "resistance area" between 880 and 900 in the opinion of some chart followers. In this resistance zone, the market often meets bursts of selling.

In the four weeks prior to today's session, the Dow soared more than 90 — a sharp advance that leaves the market susceptible to profit-taking pressures.

Glamour issues, the stars of yesterday's market, turned in some big losses today.

Polaroid, plunging 7 5/8 to 88 at the top of the most active list, was an attention-getting loser. Brokers attributed this sharp decline to projections by one brokerage concern that were reported to place 1972 profits for Polaroid below 1971 figures.

Fanny Mae Drops

Federal National Mortgage, the second biggest point loser on the active roster, dropped 3 1/2 to 87 1/2. In the previous session, it rose 5 5/8 and traded at a record price of 91 1/4 after proposing a 4-for-1 split.

Bausch & Lomb eased 1/2 to 172 3/4, but managed to post a high of 176 earlier in the session. International Business Machines gave up 4 3/4 to 341 1/4. The stock finished November at 305 1/2.

Among other glamour issues, Avon Products fell 3 1/2 and Burroughs surrendered 4 3/4. Levitz Furniture eased 3/4. Winnebago Industries dropped 4 5/8.

Declines of 2 or more points appeared in Merck, American Home Products, Minnesota Mining, Control Data, Eli Lilly, Honeywell, Johnson & Johnson and Warner-Lambert.

On the down side, CBS lost 1 7/8 to close at 46 7/8. The company reportedly will discontinue manufacturing its electronic video recording device.

Profit-Taking Reason

One analyst offered a simple explanation for the profit-taking: "Some traders have big short-term profits."

But many market observers remain optimistic for the market outlook. One analyst who thinks the Dow industrials will top 1,000 for the first time in 1972 is John J. Doherty of Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

"The success of Phase 2 and the dollar devaluation turned the market around," Mr. Doherty declared. "During the past week the growth stocks and the high flyers have been joined in their upward move by the cyclical stocks and that makes for a potentially explosive market."

Prices closed lower on the American Exchange. Tyco Labs was a strong performer for the second straight session, however. It gained 1 1/4 to 11 5/8 in active trading after rising 1 1/8 yesterday.

The stock exchange index closed at 25.34, down 0.02. Declining issues led advances 536 to 388, with 300 issues unchanged. Volume totaled 3,188,000 shares.

Martin Proposal On NYSE Board May Be Rejected

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—A key proposal in William McChesney Martin jr.'s report on the securities markets has aroused deep-seated controversy in Wall Street and may be modified by the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, recommended that the exchange's governing board be reorganized to remove control from the exchange membership and to reflect the exchange's "quasi-public nature."

He called for a 20-man board that would include 10 members from outside the exchange membership plus a paid, full-time chairman who would have no ties to any member firm. The exchange's present 33-man board has only three public governors.

One alternative that has been considered by a high-level committee studying reorganization is said to involve the creation of a 20-member board with only eight from outside the exchange. The committee is supposed to report its recommendations to the full board within 10 days.

Any rejection by the exchange of a proposal as important as the one involving the makeup of the board would cast serious doubt on the willingness of the exchange to reshape its management. For this reason, Wall Street sources suggest that opponents of Mr. Martin's board proposal might ultimately go along with it.

Dollar Rides High in Europe

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Currency operators sat on their profits from the dollar's devaluation today and the U.S. currency rode high for the second day on some of Europe's main exchange markets.

The expected outflow of the billions of speculative dollars that flooded into Europe in the months of the money crisis, gambling on a lower-priced dollar, still failed to materialize. In the second trading session since the Washington agreement realigned major currency values, Europe's exchanges stayed quiet and orderly.

Trading remained a routine affair most of the day in London. The dollar was quoted at $2.55355 to the pound and finally closed at $2.55375. This was well above the new central rate of $2.6057.

In Zurich, bankers marked the dollar up to 3.8855 francs in early trading, but it eased later to finish the session at 3.8845 francs, or 1.16 percent above the new central rate of 3.840.

The U.S. currency finished the session in Frankfurt at 3.2575 marks, well above the central rate of 3.2225 marks.

In Paris, French market sources said the Bank of France sold up to $100 million to defend the rate of the commercial franc which moved close to its "floor" at 5.2240 to the dollar, or 2.10 percent below its new central rate.

In Rome, the dollar stayed strong, but closed at 594.05 lire against 594.20 yesterday. The official "ceiling" for the dollar in Italy is 594.60 lire.

Nixon Unit Sets New Payout Rule

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The Committee on Interest and Dividends revised its rules yesterday to make sure that no company would be forced to cut its dividends.

The new rule helps particularly those companies that declared a higher dividend this year prior to the wage-price freeze of Aug. 15. Under the new rule, the company can count this new and higher dividend as its base for calculating the additional 4 percent permitted in 1972.

Another technical change in the dividend guidelines will make the dividend limitation inapplicable during 1972 for companies newly going "public"—that is, with 500 or more common stockholders.

A third change would make clear that companies with fewer than 500 common stockholders are exempt from the guidelines no matter how many preferred stockholders they may have.

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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¾	13	AbacusF .74g	84	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
85⅝	54	AbbtLb 1.10	199	61¼	64¼	61	63⅝	+2½
60	45	ACF Ind 2.40	74	51	51½	51	51½	+ ½
17½	10½	AcmeClev .80	42	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
44¼	39½	Acme Mkt .2b	18	45½	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
14¾	12	AdmsEx .86g	31	13⅛	13¼	13	13⅛	
19⅝	9	Ad Millis .20	30	11	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝
49¼	23⅞	Address .75g	174	34¼	34½	33⅝	33½	— ½
21	8	Admiral	74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
70½	45⅝	AetnaLife 1.60	755	58	58⅝	57¼	58¼	+1
54½	39⅛	AetnaLf pf 2	2	53½	53½	53	53	
13¾	6½	AguirreCo	21	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29½	18	Aileen Inc	211	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	— ½
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod .20b	77	51½	51½	50⅞	51⅛	— ⅝
26½	16¼	Aircoinc .80g	102	20½	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅞	AJ Industries	106	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	32¼	Alcoa 1a	279	33	33	31	33	
18	15¼	Ala Gas 1.10	5	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	14¾	Alaska Inters	28	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
46	19	AlbertoC .32	281	22¾	22¾	21½	22⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10½	Albertsns .36	25	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
24⅝	15	Alcan Alum 1	178	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24¼	12⅝	AlcoStand .30	28	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ½
54½	38⅝	Alcon Lab .26	27	51⅝	51⅝	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
31⅞	18	Alexndrs .80g	9	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
77¼	11¼	AllAm.Lif .24g	77	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
18½	9⅛	Allas Ind .20g	17	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
32½	16	AllegLudlm 1	113	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
45⅝	35	AllegLud pf 3	7	36¼	36¼	36	36	
25¼	19½	AllegPw 1.36	275	20⅝	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
25⅞	13⅝	AllenElE .87f	13	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Allied Ch 1.20	151	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28¾	— ⅞
40¼	26½	Alld Main .45	17	40¼	41	40½	41	+ ¾
28⅞	15¼	AlldMills .75	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
22⅝	14⅛	Allied Pd .68	14	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
37¼	24⅛	AlleStr 1.40	58	31⅞	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
10	5	Allied Super	169	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	AllisCh .20g	193	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
27½	20½	AllrightAut .60	17	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
19⅝	13⅝	AlphaPC .10p	47	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+1¼
70	35	Alcoa 1.80	1472	44½	44½	43¾	44	— ¼
31¼	24⅝	AmalSug 1.60	13	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
16½	9⅝	AMBAC .50	197	12⅞	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
25¼	19¼	Amer Es 1 20	2	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	
44¾	38	Am Es pf2.60	2	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
71½	35¼	AmHess .30d	306	40½	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
257⅝	78½	AmeH pf3.50	18	99¾	91	89¾	90½	+1½
79½	53¼	AAirFilltr .80	38	81½	81⅝	81	81	+1½
43⅞	21⅞	Am Airl .40p	526	42	42	41⅝	41½	— ½
25	10	ABaker .25g	54	12¼	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
48⅝	37	A Brnds 2.20	96	42	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
53½	25	AmBdcst 1.2	117	53¼	53⅝	52¾	52⅝	— ¼
42⅝	30¼	AmBldgM .25	16	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅝
45⅞	29⅝	Am Can 2.20	201	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32	— ½
59⅝	24⅞	A Can pf1.75	3	27¼	27¼	27	27	
10⅝	5½	Am Cam .33f	87	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅛	A Chain 1.60	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
25¼	19¾	ACrySug 1.40	13	21¼	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	26¾	A Cyan 1.25	169	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
23¾	16¼	Am Distill 1	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
57¾	28⅝	ADistTel .40g	20	57¾	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	7⅝	Am DualVest	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
14⅝	11⅞	ADuVt pf.84a	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	
82¾	25¾	AmElPw 1.70	514	28⅝	28⅞	23½	28⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp Ind	107	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
62	20⅝	Am Exp pf	2200	25	625	25	25	— ¾
23¾	14¾	Am Fin 1 10	55	18⅝	18⅝	18	18¼	— ½
27⅞	17⅞	AmFin pf1.50	2200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
32	24⅝	AmGnBd 1.93g	68	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
25	16	A Genins .50	727	20½	20⅝	20	20¼	
35⅝	27⅝	A Gnln pfl.80	4	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	38	11¼	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ¼
94	70	A Home 1.70	253	93	93⅝	90	90	—2
140¾	104¾	A Home pf 2	1	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	—2¼
40⅝	30⅝	Am Hosp .25	269	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	9	AmInvest .50g	43	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
38	23⅝	A Medical .12	65	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	+1⅛
23¾	14¼	A Medicorp	43	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
37⅝	25¼	A MfClx 1.40	330	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	— ⅛
106⅝	79	AMClx pfd.25	105	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½	— ⅛
9	5⅞	Am Motors	247	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	34⅝	AMotGas 2.20	103	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
46½	41½	AResDv 1.80	117	46	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	—1¼
31⅝	16⅝	Am Seat .72	16	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ¾
40⅝	24	Am Ship .60b	16	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅝
25¾	16⅝	ASmelR 1.20	272	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	
63⅞	31¾	AmSoAir .70	58	34⅝	34⅝	33	33½	—1½
32¼	12	Am Stand .40	179	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
91	56	A Std pf4.75	26	59⅝	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
33½	22½	Am Sterll .52	210	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
72¼	4	AT&T wi	798	42½	43⅝	42⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	49⅝	Am T&T 2.60	1434	42½	43½	42⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	54	Am T&T pf 4	131	59⅛	59¼	59	59	— ⅜
17	12	AWatWk .60	9	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18	15¼	AWW 5pf1.25	280	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
18	15½	AW pref 1.25	2280	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	
22	13⅝	Ameron .60	28	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	14¼	Ametek .60a	38	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
50	27⅞	AMF Inc 1	492	49⅞	50⅛	48	48	—2
39⅝	30⅝	Amfac .60	23	36⅞	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
73¼	54	AMP Inc .44	29	70	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅞	AmPipe .45a	12	7	7	6⅞	7	
25⅞	16⅝	Ampex Corp	682	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45	33	Amstar 1.70	45	36⅝	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	9	Amstar pf.66	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43¼	29½	Amsted 1.60	27	36¼	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Amtel .20	55	6⅛	6½	6	6½	+ ½
23⅝	11½	Anacond .50p	223	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
43	25½	Anch Hock 1	98	30	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
23	11⅝	Ancorp .46b	16	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
47¾	36½	And Clay 1.20	11	43⅞	44½	43⅞	44½	+ 1
18½	11¼	ApacheCo .25	85	14	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	ApcoO 1.25f	177	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+1⅛
14⅝	8½	Apeco Cp .16	107	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11¼	
25⅝	18⅝	APL Corp	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅞	Applied Mag	106	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
151	117	ARA Svc 1.18	90	153	151¼	150	150¼	+1¼
36¼	14⅛	Arcata .14g	24	19	19	18½	19	— ⅛
48⅝	33	Arch Dan 1	88	36⅝	37¼	36½	37¼	+1
45½	17⅝	Arctic Entrp	77	41½	41½	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	Ariz PSv 1.08	60	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	
13	3⅞	Arlans D Str	78	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
18⅝	9⅝	Arlen RlyDv	197	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
33⅝	15¼	Armco Stl 1	753	19⅛	20¼	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅝
33	26⅛	Armc pf 2.10	21	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
73¼	54	Armr pf4.75	157	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
45⅝	31½	Armst Ck .80	11	45½	45½	44¾	45	— ¼
41⅝	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	111	38½	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+1
34¼	16⅝	Aro Corp .90	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
41	25	Arvin Ind 1	7	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
30½	19	Ashld Oil 1.20	150	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
59	43⅝	AshlO pf2.40	6	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	— ¼
10⅝	6⅝	Ased Brew	190	8⅝	9⅞	8⅝	9⅛	+1
59⅛	40	Assd DG 1.20	134	58½	59⅛	58⅛	58½	— ¼
25	24⅝	Assd Spd 1.20	15	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
14⅝	7½	Assd Transp	15	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
21⅝	11⅝	Athlone .30g	56	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
25⅛	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.40	30	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
100	87¼	AtlCE pf5.87	1	93	93	93	93	+1½
61½	52	AtlCtyEl pf 4	230	57	57	57	57	
78¼	57⅝	Atl Richfld 2	217	66⅝	67	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
61	51	AtlRch pf3.75	255	54	55	+1		
137¼	96½	Atl Rich pf 3	7	112½	113	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
58⅝	45¼	AtlRch pf2.80	76	55⅝	56	55¼	55½	
3⅝	2⅛	Athys Corp	61	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
14¼	7½	ATO Inc .12	112	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
78¼	43⅝	Autom Data	151	75½	75½	73⅝	75	—1

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	4⅝	Automtn Ind	77	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	Avco Corp	207	16⅝	16½	15⅞	16	— ¼
23	5½	Avco Cp wt	143	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
48⅝	37¼	Avco pd2.29	12	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
38½	25½	Avery Pd .24	34	27⅝	27⅝	27	227	— ⅜
15⅝	8¼	Avnet .22g	168	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
33½	19½	Avnet pf 1	1	24	24	24	24	—1
112	82⅛	Avon Pd 1.20	116	106	106	02¼	102¼	—3½
24	14¼	AxlecOil 1.20f	95	18½	19⅝	18½	19½	+1⅛

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1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	22	BabckW .50	214	34¼	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
44⅝	25⅝	BakrOilT .70	30	43	43	42½	42½	— ⅝
34⅝	22	Balt GE 1.89	143	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
15	7½	Bangor Punt	31	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
25⅞	19	BangP pf 2	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
39	25¾	Bk ofCal 1.34	18	30	30	29⅞	30	
52	36½	Bank of NY 2	20	42½	43	42½	42¾	
72¼	49½	Bank Tr 2.84	259	58⅝	59¼	58	58	— ½
55¼	40	BarbrO 1.81f	7	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ½
66½	44	Bard CR .25a	18	66	66	65½	65½	—1
14¾	7¼	Basic Inc .40	26	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40	30	Basic pr2.50	2200	31	31	31	31	
19⅞	9	Bates Mfg6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24½	14⅛	Bates Mf pf 1	21	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	
54	22¾	Bathind .20	585	53	53¼	51	51⅛	—1⅛
174¼	46⅝	BauschLb .80	558	174¼	176	171⅝	172¼	— ½
39⅝	25½	Baxt Lab .11	206	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ¼
12¾	9⅝	Bayk Clg .50	3	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
38¼	25	Bearings .50	243	38	38	37	37	—1
44	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	163	42½	42⅞	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅝
100¼	82¾	Beat F pf2.70	1	99	99	99	99	+3½
46½	26⅝	Beckman .50	58	41¼	42⅝	41⅛	42⅝	+1
47	24⅝	Bect Dick .30	365	32¼	32⅞	32	32⅝	+1⅛
21¾	12	BeechAr .60b	82	17¾	19¼	17¾	19	+1⅝
15	3½	Beech Crk	z13	0 6	6	6	6	
24¾	13	Belco Pet .50	49	15⅞	16	15¼	15¾	— ⅝
29¼	20⅛	Belden 1.20	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	BeldgHem n	87	20¾	22	20⅝	21½	+ ½
56½	32⅛	Bell How .60	29	35¾	35¾	35¼	35½	— ⅝
22¾	15⅛	Bemis Co .40	64	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
44	25½	Bendix 1.60	108	41⅝	42½	41¼	42	+ ⅜
66½	48¼	Bendix pf 3	14	65	65	64¼	64¼	
67	50⅝	BenefiCp 1.60	129	66⅝	67¼	66½	66½	— ¼
198½	154	Benefi pf5.50	4	199	199½	198	198	— ½
99½	80½	Benefi pf4.20	25	99½	99¾	99¼	99½	+1
35¾	31	Benfl Spf 2.50	260	32	32	32	32	+ ⅜
10	4⅝	Benguet	326	6⅝	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
		Benquet fn	18	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	7¾	Berkey Phot	166	15¾	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	610	28½	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
42⅞	35½	Big Three .52	49	38⅝	40	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
79	56	BlackDeckr 1	55	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	78	+ ⅝
24¾	13	BlairJohn .40	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
28¼	16	Bliss Laug 1	34	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
40⅝	25	Block HR .24	18	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39½	— ⅝
42¾	29½	Blue Bell .60	164	42	43¼	42	42⅝	— ½
21½	11⅝	Bobbie Brks	86	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅛
25¼	13½	Boeing Co .40	307	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
49⅞	15	BolsCas .25b	1247	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
16½	8	Bond Ind	44	10½	10½	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
28¼	19½	BookMth 1.20	21	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
33⅝	22½	Borden 1.20	132	27¼	27⅝	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
33¼	23¾	BorgWar 1.25	75	29	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅝	Borman .10p	45	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
40⅝	34⅞	BosEdis 2.36	32	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
115¼	105	Bos Ed pf8.88						
			z1000	112½	112½	112	112	— ½
17¾	9⅝	Bourns Inc	39	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅝
17	8⅛	BranAir .39f	443	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
37	29¼	Briggs& 1.20	12	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
70⅝	56⅛	Brist My 1.20	1972	58	58	56¼	56¼	—1¾
50	48	BristMy pf 2	32	42¼	42¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼
15⅛	10⅛	Brit Pet .40b	73	13	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
49⅝	34⅝	Brdy Hale 1	23	46¼	47	46¼	46¼	
58½	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	4	57	57½	57	57½	
39⅛	21	BrkwyGls .70	80	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23½	
27⅝	20⅝	BktynUG 1.72	35	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Brown Co	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10	BrwnShrp .20	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
42	25	BrwnShoe 1.50	22	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
30½	26⅝	BrwnFerr .84	175	30	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
38⅝	18⅝	Brunswck .16	236	37½	38	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
32½	23⅞	Bucy Er 1.20	40	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
15	10¼	Budd Co	102	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
6⅝	5	Budd Co pf 3	263	58	58	58	58	
10⅛	6	Budget Ind	20	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
44	31½	BuffForg 1.20	21	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39½	+1
27⅝	15⅝	BulevaW .40	140	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17½	5⅝	Bunkr Ramo	280	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	22⅛	BunkR pf1.50	14	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
49¼	27¼	Burl Ind 1.40	97	33⅝	33⅞	33⅛	33½	— ½
57	33½	BurlNor 1.50	164	50½	50⅝	48	48	—2⅝
9⅛	6⅝	Burlgtn pf.55	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	Burndy .70	41	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27½	+ ⅛
199⅝	104½	Burrghs .60	214	158⅝	158⅝	152⅝	154½	—4⅝
15⅛	10⅛	Bush Univ	6	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	

C

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
53⅝	37	Cabot Cp .70	79	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5¼	Cadence Ind	9	8⅛	8⅛	7¼	7¾	— ¼
8	3⅞	Caesars Wrld	171	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
10⅝	6½	Cal Finanl	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
1e12	7	CalMat .50g	71	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
35	18¼	CampRlk .45	67	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
34	25¼	Camp Sp 1.10	62	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
40	33	CanSouRy 3	230	39	39	38½	39	+1
9	5⅞	Cdn Brew .40	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅝	Cdn Pacif .68	61	14¼	14⅝	14	14¼	— ⅛
		Cd Pac fn.68	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19¼	14⅝	CanalR 1.10	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	29	Cap C Bdcstg	23	48½	48½	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	27¼	CapitHold .44	67	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43½	—¼
79⅝	46⅝	Carbrun 1.50	74	55¼	56⅝	55½	56	+ ½
20⅛	13⅞	Carlisle .60	47	19	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+ ½
17⅝	14½	Caro Frgt .36	65	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	22¼	Caro Pit 1.46	128	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
34⅞	15¼	Carp Tec 1.20	142	19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅝
48½	32	CarrierCp .60	86	47	47	46½	47	
17⅞	14¾	CarrGen .30h	3	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
22⅝	14¼	CartWal .40a	415	22⅛	22⅛	20½	20½	—1⅝
27	13⅝	CastleOke .60	97	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	38⅛	CaterTr 1.40	243	47⅝	48½	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	CCI Corp	33	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	
24¼	15¼	CCI pf.94p	2	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
51	16	CecoCorp .94	17	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
79⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp 2	220	68⅝	70¼	68⅞	70⅛	+1⅛
65⅝	57½	Celan ptA4.50	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
51½	33	Cenco Ins .30	49	45⅞	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
27	20⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	12	22⅝	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
29¼	22¼	CenIllLt 1.56	81	26½	26½	26¼	26⅝	— ⅝
22⅝	17½	CenIlPS 1.0	44	17⅝	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	CentLsE 1	27	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
21¼	16⅛	CenMPw 1.20	62	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	42⅝	CentSWst 2	88	47¼	47

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26¼	15½	Southdwn Inc	375	17	17½	16⅝	17	— ¼
42¾	29½	Sodwn pfI.80	2	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ½
21¾	17	SoeastPS 1.28	1	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
35½	25¼	SoCalEd 1.56	161	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
28¼	18½	South Co 1.36	509	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
38⅛	29¾	SouInGE 1.80	18	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	
46⅝	38	SouNGas 1.40	68	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+1⅛
47⅛	35	Southn Pac 2	189	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
91¾	62⅛	SouthrnRy 3a	196	81¼	82⅞	81¾	82	+ ½
15⅞	13½	South Ry pf 1	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28¼	21	SouUGas 1.24	21	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ½
19½	11⅛	SoutAir .41f	235	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
15	6113⅞	Sweet PS .74	29	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Sperton .40	x7	13½	14	13½	14	+ ½
49	37	Sperry Hut 1	32	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46	+ ⅝
71½	59¼	Sperry H pf 3	9	66	67	66	67	+ ½
38⅛	22⅛	SperrR .20g	561	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	6¾	Sprague El	43	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	SpringsMill 1	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
30	22⅝	SquareD .80a	587	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
90	66½	Squibb 1.50	84	87	87½	86½	87	+ ½
37	24⅝	StaleyMfg 1.40	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	39¾	StBrands 1.40	97	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅝
61	50½	StdBrd pfI.50	260	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
78½	38¼	StBrPaint .40	158	78⅝	79½	78½	78½	+ ½
21¼	13¾	Std Inil .28	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅝
11¼	4⅝	Std Kollsman	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
63⅝	49½	StOfCal 2.80	253	55⅝	56	54⅝	55½	— ½
69½	52¼	StOilInd 2.20	157	68⅞	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	— ¼
82⅝	67	StOilNJ 3.80g	590	73⅝	73½	72⅝	72⅝	—1⅛
92	70¼	StOilOh 2.70	81	81	81⅛	79⅝	80	—1
45	35	StO Oh pfI.75	x100	58½	59½	58½	59½	+ ½
6⅞	4	Std Press	97	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12¼	7⅝	StPrudent .66	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33⅝	25⅛	StanlyWk .80	13	32⅛	32½	32½	32½	— ½
16⅞	8⅝	Stanrey .40	29	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
19	13⅞	Starrett .80	3	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	23	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
49⅝	39⅝	SterlDrug .80	61	48	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	20	StevensJ 1.50	99	28	28½	27½	27½	
38⅛	29⅝	StewWar 1.80	7	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Stokely 1.20	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1						
			z1080	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
49	39½	Stone W 1.50	12	46⅝	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	—
12⅛	7⅛	StoneCont .28	16	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	19	StorerBrd .50	73	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
71⅝	33⅝	StudWor 1.20	27	41⅝	41⅞	41	41¼	— ⅝
105½	71¼	StuVacPR 3.85	1	81	81	81	81	+1
53¼	26½	Sl W pfA 1.40	43	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
41⅝	28⅛	SubProp 1.12	93	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
20	15⅛	SuCrest .80	17	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
31¼	17½	Sun Chem .40	11	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
57¼	45½	SunOil 1b	31	50¾	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25	55	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
31⅛	22¾	Sunbeam .80	81	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
20⅛	16⅝	SundstrD .80	180	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅛
51¾	39	Sunds pfI.50	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
17½	7¼	SunshM .26p	69	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
40¾	26	Sup Valu 1.10	26	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
27	25¼	SuperValu wi	1	27	27	27	27	
221	138	Supr Oil 1.40	25	184	185	183	185	+1
25	61⅝	SupmktG .20	124	22⅛	22⅝	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
58	35⅛	Supmk pfI.30	1	54	54	54	54	+3
5⅞	4⅞	SurvPrC .31g	89	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	14⅞	Swank .60a	14	16	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
45	28⅞	Swift Co .70	73	35⅛	35⅝	35	35¼	
38½	27⅝	Sybron .60	93	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
65¾	51½	Sybron pfI.40	9	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅝
20⅛	9¾	Systron Donn	55	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛

T

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	29⅝	Taft Brd .60	19	41	41	41	41	
25½	17½	Talcott 1.10	42	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
17¼	8½	Talley Ind	79	11⅝	13⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅛	13⅝	Talley pfA 1	37	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
28	21⅛	Tampa El .80	45	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
38½	30⅝	Tandy Corp	111	38⅛	40	38⅛	39⅝	+1⅛
31⅛	18	TappanCo .40	125	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
44⅛	16⅝	Tectronicon Cp	35	21½	21½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
43½	28	Teledyne .43f	460	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
22⅛	7⅝	Telex Cp	513	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
27¾	21½	Temple I .25	19	24⅞	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅛	Tenneco 1.32	280	24⅛	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	Tennec wt A	72	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
109⅞	83½	Tennec pfD.50	45	93½	94½	93½	94½	+1
30⅛	23⅝	Texaco Pat	452	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	Texaco 1.60	553	33⅝	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	TexETrp 1.52	110	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
39	29⅝	TexGasT 1.52	20	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
38⅝	30	Tex G pfI.50	1	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Tex G Sul .40	914	14⅝	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅛
38⅛	25	Texas Ind 1b	12	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
124⅛	79½	Texasinst .80	207	124½	128⅝	124½	128½	+5¼
50⅝	31⅛	TexOil&G .52	22	50⅞	51½	50½	51½	
24⅝	14⅝	TexPipL .50g	139	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	54⅞	Tex Util 1.92	108	59⅝	59⅝	58⅛	58½	—1⅛
36⅝	22¼	Textil Ind	154	35⅛	35⅛	33¼	34	—1½
32⅛	23⅞	Textron .90	46	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
40	32	Textr pfD.08	13	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39½	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Textr pfI.40	18	29¼	30⅝	29¼	30⅝	+1⅛
16⅛	9	Thiokol .40	81	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
49½	35½	ThomBet 1.04	28	48⅝	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+ ¼
29½	18⅝	Thomin .40b	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
60	34½	ThomJW 1g	12	41⅝	42	41⅝	41⅝	
28⅛	20⅛	Thrift Dr .76	11	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅛	TI Corp 1.20	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
34	19⅛	TidewatM .50	38	32	32	31½	31⅝	— ½
42¾	40⅝	Time Inc 1.90	96	54¼	54¼	54	54	— ⅛
52⅛	38	TimesMir .50	147	52½	52½	51	51	—1
44⅛	33	Timken 1.80	34	42¾	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
29	15⅝	TishRity .40b	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛

U

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
45⅛	21⅝	UAL Inc	157	42½	42½	41⅝	42	— ⅛
42¼	19⅝	UAL pfA0	7	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
34⅝	23⅛	UARCO 1.10	7	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
25⅞	19⅛	UGI Cp 1.28	50	20	20	19⅝	20	
23⅝	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	30	20½	20½	20½	20½	
18	10½	Unarco .40	7	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	Unl NV 1.58g	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	29⅛	Un Camp 1	234	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ¼
50⅝	38⅝	Un Carbide 2	241	43	43	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅛	Union Corp	19	10¼	11¼	10¼	11	
22⅛	14⅝	Un Elec 1.28	278	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
104⅛	97½	Un El 7pfA 8	1	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
68	57½	Un El pfA.50	260	62	62½	61½	61½	—1¼
54½	45¾	Un El pfE.50	280	48½	49½	48½	49½	+1
42⅛	29⅝	UnOilCal 1.40	183	33	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅝
57⅝	43⅝	UOCal pfC.50	238	48	48	47⅝	47½	— ⅝
99	59⅝	Un Pac Cp 2	98	59⅝	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
27	11	Un Pac pf.47	23	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
31⅝	25⅛	Unionam .80	65	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅝
u 33½	15½	Unitroyal .70	148	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
112	101	Unitroyal pf 8	z140	101½	102	101½	101½	
44	9⅛	Unishops .40	47	28⅞	29	28½	28½	— ½
45⅛	24½	Unit Air 1.80	730	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
21½	8	UBrands .15p	420	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅝
81	50	U Bird pfD.20	x10	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
20	13⅝	U Bird pfI.20	18	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	7⅝	UnitCp .50g	63	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13	7	Unit Fin Cal	120	9¾	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
22¼	15⅞	Unit Gas .80	71	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
29⅞	26⅛	Un Illum 2.08	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
17⅝	7⅛	Unit Ind .30	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Unit In pfA.42	9	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
50⅝	40	UnJersBks 2	26	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	+ ⅛
32	24⅝	Unit MM 1.30	19	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Un Nuclr	134	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
6	2	Unit Pk Min	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅞	Un Refing .15	29	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
51½	37½	US Fidg 2.20	62	40½	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	
58½	32½	US Finl .05g	112	36	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅛
36⅞	29⅞	USForS 3.06g	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
0.4	23⅛	US Frgt 1.40	69	28	28⅛	27⅝	28	
72	59	US Gypsm 3	86	66	66⅛	64	64	—2
33½	21⅛	US Gyps wi	20	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ⅞
37½	31⅞	USGyp pfI.80	5	34	34	34	34	
29	19	US Home	162	27⅛	27⅛	26	26	—1⅛
29⅛	18⅝	US Indust .60	1394	25	25⅛	24	24	— ⅞
39⅞	1b	US Leasg .38	144	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—½
37⅝	25⅛	US PlvCh .84	495	32	32	31	31	—1
82	71	USPCh pfI.50	220	72	72	72	72	
38	27	USPCh pfI.20	40	32½	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
26¾	19¾	US Shoe .80	x70	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	— ⅝
32⅝	19	US Smelt 1	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
73	63	USSmel pfI.50	3	64½	64½	64½	64½	
35⅞	25	US Steel 1.60	239	31	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
41½	26¾	USTobac 1.20	19	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½	— ¾
24⅛	17⅛	Unit Util .96	797	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
10	6	Unit Util wt	148	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅝	23	Un Up pfI.37	30	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
28⅞	18½	Unit Oil .20g	332	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	UnivCam .07f	928	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
75½	46½	Uniohn 1.60	78	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	11⅛	Uris Bldg .40	30	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
50	34⅛	USLIFE .50	43	48⅛	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅝
29⅛	10⅛	USM st 1.17g	83	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
38	25	USM pfI.10	6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
22	18⅝	USM pfI.50	z100	19	19	19	19	
75	47⅝	Utah Int .80a	95	45⅝	45⅝	43¼	43¼	—1⅝
37⅝	31½	Utah PL 1.92	41	33¼	33¼	33¼	33	— ⅝

V

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16⅞	11⅛	Varian Assoc	101	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	VCA Corp .40	228	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	
41⅛	23⅛	Veeder .60	12	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	
17⅛	9⅞	VendCo .30p	33	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	27½	VF Corp 1.10	38	33	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅝
21	9⅞	Viacom Int	92	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
27⅝	11⅝	ViclComp .50	38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19⅝	VaComw .80	36	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	VaElPw 1.12	270	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
115⅛	106½	VaElP pfB.84	z200	114	114	114	114	+ ½
69	59	Va E&P pf 5	z140	69	69	68	68	—1
73	62½	Va EP pfA.80	z400	68	68	67½	67½	
60	53½	Va EP pfC.12	z140	56	56	56	56	—1
29⅛	20⅛	Vornado	17	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
21½	13	VSI Corp .48	23	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26	20⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	16	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	VWR Unit .72	27	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	

W-X-Y-Z

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sts. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
66	57½	WachCp 1.20	14	62	62⅝	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
73	63	Wach prC.20	11	68½	69	68½	69	+1
36½	24⅝	WachRl 2.92g	47	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	
33⅞	21⅛	Wallstn 1.10	11	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅝
25¾	18⅛	WallBusF .40	2	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
25⅝	16½	WallMury .60	81	22⅛	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅛	Walworth Co	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50	28½	Wang Labs	124	42¼	43½	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅞
16¼	8¾	Ward Foods	5061	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅝
21	14⅝	Warnaco .60	9	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	
48	37	WarnCo 1.44	5	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
82	67⅛	WarLam 1.30	240	80	80	77½	77½	—2⅝
36½	26	WarnSwa 1	61	35	35⅛	34¾	34¾	
31½	23⅝	Wash Gs 1.80	52	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
17	12⅛	WashSt .80a	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
24	20½	WashWP 1.36	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	18¾	Watkin Johns	22	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
14⅝	8⅞	Wayn Gas .76	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅛	20¼	Way G pfI.60	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Wean Unit	14	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	Wean pfA1.26	6	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
14⅛	9⅝	Weathrhd	15	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Webb Del E	155	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
47½	37⅝	Wells Mkt .92	7	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Welbult Corp	17	3½	3½	3½	3½	
48⅞	37	WellsFar 1.60	89	42⅞	43	42¼	42½	—⅛
25⅞	15¼	WellsRG .60g	165	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20½	+1⅞
26⅛	14⅛	WescF 1.71f	23	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
27	20½	WestTre .50	14	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
3-32	5-64	WestCrTre rt	63	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16	+3-32
68½	56¼	WPP pf 4.50	z100	62	62	62	62	+1
29⅞	18⅝	Wst PtPep 1g	45	21⅞	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
39	21½	WstMar 2.19f	726	34⅝	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅞	Wn Banc 1.30	55	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
26⅛	10½	WnMyld .80p	144	12¼	12½	12	12⅝	+ ½
23⅞	15½	Wn Pac Ind	39	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
51½	34	WnUnion 1.40	139	42⅞	42⅞	42	42⅛	— ⅝
95¼	84⅝	Wn Un pfA.60	8	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ⅝
47⅞	41¼	Weyerhn 1.60	61	45⅝	46	45⅝	46⅛	— ⅛
64	53	West E pfD.80	z100	59½	59½	59	59	— ⅛
27	14⅝	Westvco 1.05	83	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+1
37⅝	28½	Weyberg 1.20	8	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
61⅛	41⅛	Weyerhs .80	29	52⅝	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
127½	105	Weyhr pfA.75	10	113	114	113	114	+1
56¾	49⅞	Weyhr pfZ.73	14	52⅝	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
6⅞	3¾	WhibFrr .06g	940	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅝
20⅛	11½	WheelPlt Stl	52	17½	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅝
45¼	45½	WheelP pfe	230	55	55	55	55	
56½	36	WheelP pf5p	z470	44⅝	45	44½	44½	+ ⅛
97¾	65⅛	Whirl Cp 1.60	46	99	99⅝	98	98¼	+ ½
29⅝	13½	WhitCn .40b	193	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
32⅛	23⅝	WhiteCrds .44	25	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
28⅛	14⅝	WhitDe Motor	41	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Whittaker	226	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	35¼	WickesCorp 1	182	54⅝	54	54	54⅛	+ ½
14	7¾	Wiebtstr .25b	33	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
44	31	Will Ross .44	131	43¾	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
48⅛	29	Williams Co	131	37½	37⅝	36½	36⅞	— ⅝
31	14½	Wms Co wt	72	22½	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
43⅝	34⅝	Wms Co pfB0	13	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
59½	36⅝	WinnDx 1.74	22	50	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	39½	Winnebago	280	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
26	20⅝	WisElPw 1.48	42	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
115	104¼	WisEP pfB.90	z30	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅝
19⅛	16⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ½
32	23	Witco Ch .92	29	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	WolveWW .36	4	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	Wornelco .44	44	18½	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
20⅞	14	Woodc Cp .48	5	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅝
55⅝	35½	Woolwth 1.20	190	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47	— ⅛
78⅝	51½	Wolv pfZ.20	15	67⅛	67⅛	66	66	—2⅝
15½	5⅝	World Airwy	99	11	11¼	10⅝	11	
197	107¾	Wrigley 3a	13	144⅝	144⅝	142½	142½	—2¼
17⅛	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
126⅝	84¾	Xerox Cp .80	267	126⅝	126⅝	125⅝	126⅝	— ⅝
34⅛	14⅞	Xtra Inc	137	24½	24½	23¼	23½	— ⅝
197⅞	154⅛	Yngs SD 1.20	12	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	— ⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	8½	AberdnMf .40	21	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
6	2⅝	Abrdn P .12f	16	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2	Acme Hamil	30	2⅞	3	2¾	3	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	6	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
34¼	13½	Action Ind	28	25¼	25¾	24½	24½	—1⅛
9⅝	3¾	Adams Russ	19	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Admiral Intl	12	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—⅜
12⅞	3⅛	A&E Plast P	9	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Aerodex Inc	16	2	2⅛	2	2	
14⅝	8¼	Aero Flo .30	23	13½	13½	12⅞	13	+⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Aerolat .33a	18	21⅞	22	21	21¼	—⅜
14	3⅞	Aeronca Inc	77	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
8	3⅝	Aerosol Ind	38	4½	4½	4¼	4½	—⅜
6⅞	3⅞	Aerovox Cp	28	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
15	8⅝	Afril Cap Cp	25	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+⅝
10	4⅞	Afril Cap wt	40	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+½
13⅞	9	Afril Hosp .20	9	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
5⅝	4¼	AIC Phot .25f	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
6¾	2⅝	Aiken Ind	16	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	
19	9¾	Airborne Frt	38	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	—½
12⅛	5⅝	Airpax Elec	2	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—⅛
34½	11	Alwnick B .32	8	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	—½
27⅞	15⅛	Alex Ma .60g	16	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
65	52¾	AleP pf4.20	2500	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	—½
32⅝	20½	AlnWood 1.40	16	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	23	—⅛
8½	4¼	Alaska Airl	42	6⅛	6⅜	6	6	—⅛
14	5	Alba W .12p	31	5¾	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	
9½	3¾	Aldon Ind	7	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
39⅞	17¼	AllsMts 2.84g	19	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	—⅛
9⅝	4½	All Amer Ind	24	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
18⅞	8¾	Allesby Airl	81	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
12	5⅝	AllesbAirl wt	14	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
14¼	7⅝	AllzshyCp wt	15	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	—¼
24⅝	16⅝	Allien T 1.05f	11	23⅝	23¾	23	23	—½
5⅛	2⅛	Allied Art	21	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+⅛
12¾	7⅞	Allied Contrl	5	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
37½	33½	Allied Th 1.10	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—⅛
7¼	3⅛	Alpha Ind	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	3⅞	Altamil Cp	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	12¼	Alter Fds .50	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
60	50¼	Alcoa pf 3.75	z250	53	53	53	53	+⅛
25⅝	8⅝	Amco Ind	85	12¼	13	12	12¼	—½
19½	13	A HessLL wt	34	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
20	6½	Am Agronom	18	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
11½	6⅞	A AutVnd .20	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
12⅝	7¼	Am Bllrd .20	19	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
8¼	2½	A BkStre .21f	42	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅛
29⅝	21⅞	ACenWi 2.76g	50	25	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+⅛
8¾	5⅛	A CenMtg wt	28	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
32	23¼	AFletch 2.51g	10	26	26	25⅛	25⅛	—½
11	3¾	Am Fitch wt	35	5⅛	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6½	4	Am Intl Plct	8	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
4⅝	3¾	AmIsraell .23	11	4	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
16⅝	9	A MaizeA .33	19	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
16	9⅛	A MaizeB .33	6	14	14	14	14	—⅛
44½	31	Am Xf 2.45g	4	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—¼
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotInns	23	23	23	22¾	23	
25⅝	20⅝	AmPetr 1.10g	28	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	+⅛
4⅞	2¾	Am Precisn	18	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅞	AmRlyTr 1g	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+½
2½	2	AmRlyTr wt	5	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	
26⅝	18	A Recreat Gr	61	25¼	25¼	24½	25¼	
14⅝	8½	ASafeEq .27f	25	10⅛	10¼	10	10	—⅛
9⅝	4¾	Am Tech Ind	7	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	—⅝
30	16⅞	AmesDep Str	44	28½	29¼	28¼	29	+⅛
27⅝	18	AMIC Cp .04	46	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	—⅛
47	14½	Amrap Corp	94	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¼	—⅝
6¼	2⅝	AndreaR .05p	1	3	3	3	3	
88	21½	Angelica .78	22	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+½
2⅞	1⅛	Angle Laurre	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	6⅝	Ansul Co .48f	22	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11	+⅛
21⅞	5¼	Anthony Ind	158	21⅝	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+⅛
3¼	1¼	AO Indust	101	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	2¾	Apollo Indust	7	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
13⅝	4¼	Applied Data	7	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
7½	2	Applied Dev	19	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
32¾	20¾	Aquilain Ltd	13	25	25	24¾	24¾	
3¼	1⅝	Argus Inc	22	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
19	6½	ArizColoLd C	6	14	14	14	14	
29¼	15¼	Ark Best .32	x17	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
29¼	20¾	ArkLGas 1.30	205	21¾	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+⅛
14¼	6¾	Arrow Elect	30	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+⅛
28⅞	15½	Arundl 1.16f	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
8⅞	3⅞	ArwoodsCp	11	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
24⅝	11⅛	Asamera Oil	247	19	19	18¼	18¼	—⅞
14⅛	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	200	11⅛	12	11⅛	12	+1
7½	4½	Askin Svc Cp	20	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
11⅛	7	ASPRO .25b	2	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
25	13	AsedBaby .60	23	15	17⅛	15	16⅛	+⅝
5⅞	4⅛	AssdPdSt .20	12	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
32⅞	20⅛	Assd M 2.40g	8	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅝
38⅞	22½	AsdProd .40	32	28¼	27	28¼	28¼	—¼
4½	2¼	Astrex Inc	25	2½	2½	2¼	2½	
3⅛	1½	Atco Chem	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
25½	15	Atlcc Mtg 2g	8	22⅞	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
11¾	4¼	Atlcc Mtg wt	16	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—⅛
18½	10	AtlCMtr 7.16g	4	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	47	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅞	18⅛	Augat Inc	79	27⅞	28⅝	27⅛	27½	+¼
18¾	9⅛	Austral Oil	14	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	—¼
15½	9⅛	Auto Bldg	21	11⅝	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
14¼	5	Automet Rad	40	5⅛	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	4⅝	AutomSvc .20	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
56½	32	AutoSwit .60g	5	55	55⅝	55	55¼	+½
10	3¾	AVC Corp	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10¾	6	AVEMC .10	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
44¾	31	Avondl 1.20b	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21¼	14½	BadgMtr .40g	2	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
36	22	BagdKop .40b	8	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	
23¾	17⅛	Baker Ind .16	19	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
21⅞	8½	Baker M .40d	60	11	12¼	11	12	+1
29¼	19¾	Bald DH .60b	8	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	—⅛
7	5⅝	Bald Sec .31g	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6½	+⅛
8⅝	4¼	Ball Co	13	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6⅝	2⅛	Bang Pun wt	23	3	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Banister Cntl	355	14⅛	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+⅝
35⅝	23	BankrUt .28g	2	34¾	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	—⅝
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus	28	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9⅞	4½	Barb Lynn	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	
20¼	9½	Barnes Eng	9	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—⅝
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—¾
19⅞	11	Barry R 1.67f	23	19½	20	18⅞	20	+⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Barry Wr .20	89	8½	9¼	8⅛	9⅛	+⅛
8	2⅞	Bartell Med	37	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
17⅝	9	Barth Sp .33	26	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
18⅞	9	BartonBr .45f	32	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
10¾	5	Bartons Cdy	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4½	1½	Baruch Fostr	35	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10⅞	6¾	BarwickET	34	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+¼
5⅝	3⅛	Basin Pet Cp	12	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
4⅞	1½	BBI Inc	29	2	2	2	2	
15⅛	5⅛	Behavior RL	54	6	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	+½
19⅝	7	Behring Corp	40	9⅞	9⅞	9	9	—⅞
6	3⅝	Bell Indust	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
12	6⅝	Belscot .40f	10	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
25⅞	17	BenFldMt 2g	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
7½	4	Ben SbNg wt	49	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
16	4	Benrus Corp	432	5⅞	6⅝	5⅞	6	+¼
3	⅞	Benrus rt	132	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3	+¼
16⅝	5⅝	BergBrun .24	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Berg B pf1.16	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+1
9	4⅝	Berles Corp	4	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
33	22	Berwin Cots	27	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
14⅝	5⅝	Bethlem Cp	14	7	7¼	7	7⅛	—⅛
17⅝	6¼	Beverly Ent	122	8½	9⅛	8½	9	+⅞
34⅝	17⅝	Big Bear 1.08	.9	32	32	31⅝	32	
34	22¾	BinnySmith 1	11	30¼	31	30¼	31	+1
30½	17	Bio Dynam	15	24¼	24¼	23¾	23⅝	—½
6¼	4¼	Bluebird Inc	123	5	5½	5	5¼	+⅝
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	31	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
21⅞	12	Behalkk Corp	14	16½	16½	15¾	16	—¾
8	4	Bolt Beranek	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
28½	10¾	Boothe Comp	40	13¾	14⅝	13⅝	14	+⅞
9⅝	2¾	Botany Ind	41	3⅛	3¼	3	3	—⅛
13¾	3½	Bowmar Ins	139	12⅝	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	—¾
22¼	14½	Bowne Co .16	30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
33⅝	15	Bow Vall .10	20	31	31	30	30	—⅞
28⅞	17½	Brad Ragan	86	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	—⅛
38	19⅞	BradfCom Sy	15	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
10⅞	10	Branch Ind n	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
19⅞	6¼	BranlFair wt	28	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16⅝	7⅞	BrnlAirA .39f	2608	16⅝	16⅝	16	16½	—½
20⅝	14⅞	BrasceanLtd 1	47	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Braun En .40	10	21	21¼	21	21¼	+½
18	7¾	Breeze .59f	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	
9¼ 6	11-16	BrATob r.32g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+5-16
8⅝	2½	BraDart Ind	11	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Brody Samp	4	4½	4½	4⅛	4½	—¼
12⅝	7½	BrksPer .20	17	9	9¾	9	9¼	+¼
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co wt	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
31	23½	BwnF B .40b	21	30⅝	31	30½	30⅝	
6½	5⅛	BrownF pf.40	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
17½	8⅛	Bruce Robert	42	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	—⅛
60	24	BT Mtg .42s	60	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅝
3⅝	1⅛	BTB Corp	400	1⅝	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	BTUEng .07p	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Buehler Cp	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
13	8⅛	Buell In .15d	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
30	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	12	28	28¼	28	28	
10⅝	3⅝	Burgess Ind	26	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
35	15	Burns Intl .60	31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
4½	3	Burr JP .05g	8	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Butler Aviat	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅝
18⅝	10	Buttes Ga Oil	82	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅝

C

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	9⅝	Cablecom Gn	13	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
29	24¾	CaboIF .85g	5	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
v 37⅛	20¾	Caldor .10d	25	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
33⅝	13⅝	Calcomp	329	19⅝	21¼	19⅝	20⅛	+⅝
40¾	31	CalFnCem 1	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¼
6	3⅛	Calvert Expl	9	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
25⅝	11¼	Camcolnc .15	13	13⅝	13¾	13½	13⅝	
8⅞	4¼	CampbChib	118	5	5	4⅝	4	15-16 —3-16
12⅞	7½	Camp Ind .30	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
5¼	2	11-16 CdnExp G&O	40	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅞	5⅝	Cdn Homestd	86	8 9-16	8¾	8 9-16	8 9-16	
25½	19⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	5	22½	22½	22⅝	22½	+¼
18⅞	8⅝	CdnJavin .44f	60	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi	67	2¾	3	2¾	3	+½
7¾	4	1-16 Cdn Marrtll	11	4 13-16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—3-16
11⅞	6⅝	Cdn Occldntl	9	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅝
45½	35⅝	Cdn SuperOil	11	42¼	43⅛	42½	43¼	+⅝
7⅛	3⅝	Canaveral Int	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Canosa Ind	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅞	8	Cap Ind .16p	353	18½	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	—⅝
8¼	1½	Career Acad	69	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
24⅝	11⅞	Caressa .22h	53	22⅝	22¾	22¼	22½	+⅝
101¼	83½	Carnat 1.20a	28	99	99	98½	98½	—2
75½	65	CaroPL pf 5	z20	69	69	69	69	—7
10⅛	3	Carousel Fsh	22	3	3⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	CarrierCo wt	42	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅝	7⅛	CarrrDv .99f	33	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+⅛
17¼	14⅝	CasileA .80	2	15½	15½	15⅛	15½	—⅛
4¾	1⅝	castleton Ind	160	2	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
23¾	8⅛	Cavitron Cp	13	12¼	12¼	12	12	
11⅞	4¾	CelluCraft	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
53	43½	CenMe pf3.50	230	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	
36⅝	17⅝	Cen Sec 1.45g	43	11½	12⅛	11½	12	+⅝
35	18	Centry El .60	105	34½	35⅛	33½	35	+⅝
15⅞	7	Centryfind .24	12	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
5½	3	Certified Cp	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅝	2¼	Certron Cp	69	3¼	3½	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
13	6⅝	Chad Mill .40	2	9	9	8¾	8¾	
48½	19½	ChampHo .10	134	47	47	46	46½	—1
7¼	3	Chiran Ind	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
29	24⅝	Charl Co .20g	67	27⅛	27¾	26¾	27⅛	—⅛
21¾	11⅝	Charter Med	14	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
36¼	17½	Cherry Burr	24	22	24⅛	22	24⅛	+2⅝
30	22½	Chi Rivt 1.60	2	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
8⅝	24	Child World	96	7	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	
13¼	6	Christian Cos	41	7⅛	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
19½	10½	CIC Leasing	75	19	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅞
12½	4⅝	Cinema 5 Ltd	22	6	6⅛	6	6	
5⅝	2⅛	Cineramа	230	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	—⅛
49	31¾	Circle K .22	2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—⅛
11⅝	2¾	CitSv AR wt	62	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
16⅝	12¼	CitznMi 1.61g	16	14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	CitznMgl wt	25	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
13⅛	8½	ChyGsFla .50	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅞	2⅛	Clark Cable	5	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	—⅛
17¾	14¼	ClarkeGr .20	34	17¼	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+⅝
19¾	13	Clarkson Ind	78	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
6¾	3⅝	Clarostat	6	5	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
7⅞	3¾	Clary Corp	49	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+⅝
18⅝	12	Clinton Mer	11	15½	15½	14¾	15⅛	—⅛
15	5¾	Clopay .60d	14	14	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
14½V		CMI Corp	164	8¾	9⅝	8¾	8⅝	—
51½	24⅝	CMI Inv Cp	22	50¼	50¼	50	50	+⅛
25⅞	15¼	CMI Inv wt	5	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	32	5¼	5¼	5	5	—⅛
22⅞	12	Coff Mat .18h	24	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Cohen Hatfd	7	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec .10	22	6¼	7	6¼	6¾	+⅛
21¼	14¼	Coll Intl	177	21¼	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
21⅞	11¼	Cola Natl .44	157	21⅝	23⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1¼
38¾	21⅝	Coleman .40	49	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—½
36	20¼	Colon Coml	22	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
18⅝	8¼	Colon Snd .30	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24	18	ColwtCo .07h	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
31¾	23	ColwtMt 2.34g	34	26⅛	26¾	26	26⅛	+⅛
11⅞	6½	Colwt Mtg wt	73	7½	7½	7¼	7½	
22⅝	12½	Combustn Eq	205	22	22½	21¼	21½	—⅝
27⅝	18⅝	Comdco .70	11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	23¼	+½
10⅝	6¼	Comi Ali .9g	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Comi Met .40	14	11⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
21⅝	6¾	Commodor	24	13⅞	14⅛	13½	13½	—½
14⅝	8	ComHlth Fac	20	10	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
20⅝	14⅞	ComPsych Ct	37	18½	18⅝	18	18	—⅞
29⅝	22½	Com PS 1.50b	22	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅝
16	9⅞	Compolnd .36	13	11½	11½	11⅛	11½	
17¼	6¾	Compreh Des	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1½	CompuDyne	17	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
10⅛	7	Compusrph	21	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—½
7¼	2½	Comput Eq	11	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
5¾	2⅛	Comput Instr	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
13¾	6⅝	Comput Invst	26	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Comput Mch	2	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
21	4⅝	Computest	33	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6¼	—⅝
23½	8⅝	Conchemco	52	19⅛	20½	19⅛	19⅛	+¼
13½	4¾	Concord Fab	28	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	+⅝
15⅛	6⅝	Condec Corp	38	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Conlily Cos	9	4	4	4	4	
11¼	6½	Connex .44	85	11¼	12	11¼	11⅞	+1¼
11	4	Conroy Inc	23	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
7 15-16	⅝	Con Cdn Par	21	⅝	⅝

American Stock Exchange Trading

(...d from preceding page.)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
...Saltry			15	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾+	¼
...apital			22	3	3	3	3	
...A .20			130	32	32½	31⅞	31⅞	
...A .05g			14	19	19½	19	19	
...Mil .41f			23	12¾	12	21½	12	+ ½
...er wt			45	26½	25½	25	25	— ¾
...na .30			18	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
...an 2a								
...22720			82	84½	82	84	+2¼	
...Cit .25			12	24½	24½	24½	24½	
...ifLb .44f			128	20¼	20½	20	20	+⅛
...Ant .16			55	54	54⅝	53¾	53¾	— ½
...Hu .40			12	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
...a .20g			10	13½	13½	13	13¼	— ½
...d .15p			21	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
...r Air			29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
...Air wt			7	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1½
...ir wt			5	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	¼

G

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
...l Ind			14	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
...Inc .36			7	29½	29⅝	28¾	28¾—	⅛
...Corp			19	13½	13	12	12	—1
...g Co			13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅜
...B .10p			21	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
...Mil .20			4	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
...Stafd			8	15½	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
...rt .24			15	11	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
...lovs			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...ettery			382	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	½
...pldrs			18	5½	5½	5½	5½	
...nn .32			9	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½—	⅛
...ic Svc			26	8	8	7½	7½—	½
...ls .04p			18	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
...ierlors			31	6	6⅛	5⅝	6 —	⅛
...1.15e			37	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½+	⅛
...wood			13	27½	27½	25¾	25¾—	⅛
...ovest			64	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
...n .25f			27	11⅞	12	11½	12	
...nd			39	36¼	36½	35¾	35¾—	⅜
...ic Ins			21	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15 +	⅜
...ol .50e			9	24	24½	23⅞	24½+	½
...al .40			92	7⅞	77-16	7⅛	7⅛—1-16	
...Cos			13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
...Cp			21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
...k Prd			35	4	6	5¾	6 +	¼
...188f			7	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
...05a			5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
...c Sys			6	21⅛	21½	20¾	20⅞—	¼
...r Eng			4	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	½
...Ltd			1	2	2	2	2	
...36			9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
...Mob			21	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15½+	⅛
...A			3	28½	28½	27¾	27¾—	¼
...Co			5	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
...50			9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
...80			5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
...wt			46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
...30			4	40¾	41	40¾	41 +	⅜
...ufo			14	18⅝	18⅝1	8½	18½—	⅛
...As			55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
...Mgt			22	9⅞	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
...ll Gr			17	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
...d			4	11	11	11	11	
...Ind			64	11½	11½	11½	11½	
...Pet			307	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
...hem			38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
...Brkt			54	9	9⅞	9	9⅞+	⅞
...17			32	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27	⅜
...yd			15	6½	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅜
...40			10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
...20g			62	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
...12			116	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
...70			3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
...22			64	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅝	
...d			23	2½	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
...erp			34	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
...g			14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
...Ind			64	44⅛	44⅛	43¾	43¾+	⅜
...g wt			7	9½	9½	9½	9½—	⅜
...30g			1	11½	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
...Ind			81	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	¼
...82g			30	17	17¼	17	17¼—	⅛
...1 wt			46	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
...and			34	3½	3½	3¼	3½+	¼

H

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
...82g			1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
...Cos			4	7½	7½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
...Des			33	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
...32			13	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
...55			2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
...209			7	48	48½	47⅝	48¼+	⅛
...40			2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
...ody			28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅜
...Ind			20	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
...ptA			16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
...rp			30	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
...24			3	13	13	13	13 —	⅛
...20a			3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
...hem			71	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
...30			32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
...86			22	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
...Ind			2	14	14	14	14	
...ed			1	37⅝	37	37⅝+1		
...1.84			6	37	37¼	37	37¼	
...1.72			5	56½	57½	56½	57 +1½	
...172c			5	21½	21½	21½	21½	
...60			7	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½+	⅛
...an			14	10½	10½	10⅝	10½—	⅛
...20e			26	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅜
...Sv			5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
...15			31	17½	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
...03g			29	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
...pf.60			2	18	18	18	18 +1½	
...ood			55	38½	38½	37⅝	38 —1⅜	
...d .45			45	33⅞	34	33¼	33¼—	⅜

I

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
			5	2	2	2	2	
...Enc			61	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
...net			30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
...lew			24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
...22g			11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
...da			432	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
...d			4	14	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
...wt			8	12½	12¼	12	12	
...ict			235	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	⅛
...ict			22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...orp			12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
...ys			102	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
...ils			74	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
...wt			22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
...vc			25	18	18	17½	18	
...Sv			510	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
...60e			7	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
...10			15	10	10⅛	10	10⅛+	½
...h			31	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
...Un			65	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	½
...Ind			11	29¾	30½2	29⅝	30	
...1.80			28	40	40	39¼	39¼—	¼
...45			19	10½	10½	10½	10½—	½
...40			6	8½	8½	8½	8½	
...39g			6	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8½	3⅛	Nat Gen wt n	271	6¼	6¼	5	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	3½	Nat Hlth Ent	54	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
40	25	Nat Med Ent	39	35½	35¾	35¼	35¾+	⅜
22¾	13	Nat Paragon	28	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½—	⅜
14⅝	5¼	N Realty .70g	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
41¼	18½	N Semicondr	33	39¾	39¾	39¼	39½+	⅛
17⅛	7¼	Nat Spinng	15	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	½
18½	10½	Nat Systems	50	14⅝	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
15	10	NatlSemiH .14	59	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15¼+	1⅛
18½	9	Needhm Pk	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
28⅛	11	Neisner .20	13	14⅛	14⅝	14	14¼+	⅛
20	11½	NellyDn 1.39f	12	15½	15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2	Nestle LeM	94	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
18⅝	10⅛	Newcor .90	4	12	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
29⅝	16⅝	N Eng Nuclr	180	29	29	29	29¼+	⅜
13½	5⅛	N Hamp Rail	7	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	NewIdria Mn	75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½+	⅛
21⅝	12	New MexicAr	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	NewPark Mn	63	3⅛	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
114½	41⅝	N Proc 1.20g	12	114⅝	114⅝	112¾	112¾—	1¾
58⅛	36½	New Proc wt	12	57¾	57½	55¾	55¾—	1
39⅝	15	NY Times .60	78	18⅝	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
7½	4⅛	NiagFSvc .20	15	7	7⅛	7	7	
6⅝	1⅛	NMS Indust	12	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
31⅝	13½	Nort So Ry	4	27	27	26¾	26¾—	½
17⅝	5⅝	Norlck Inc	44	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
10⅝	4½	Nor Am Roy	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8 9-16	4⅛	Nor Cdn Oils	57	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7	4	Noest Airlin	9	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝—	⅛
24⅛	13	NNG Mob wt	31	17½	17⅝	17½	17½+	⅜
14	4⅛	Novo Corp	3	6½	6½	6½	6½	
41⅛	2⅞	Nuclear Am	104	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
42⅝	18⅞	Nuclear Data	35	21⅞	22	20½	21⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Nytronics	143	2	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛

O

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	5⅝	OEA Inc	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
33⅝	22	Offshore Co	40	26	26	25⅝	26	
38¼	22⅝	Oh Brass 1.60	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
30⅝	13⅝	OKC Cor .80	21	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
13⅛	5	Old Twn .21f	10	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅝	4½	Oila Ind	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅛	1⅝	Omega Al wt	8	2⅝	3⅛	3½	3⅝—	⅛
100¾	48	Oslofjo 4.31g	2208	61	61	61	61 +	⅜
11⅝	5⅝	Originals .30	6	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Ormond Ind	33	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10½	6⅝	OSullivn .50	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33½	23⅝	OverhdDr .60	6	33	32½	32½	33½+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Overs Secur	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24	12⅛	Over Ship Gr	39	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
5	1⅛	Oxford Elec	50	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
11	5⅝	OxfordEl pf.56	2100	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
15½	9⅛	Oxid Fst .30d	29	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8	3⅛	Ozark Airline	139	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7½	

P

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	7½	P&A Indust	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½+	⅛
5½	3⅛	P&F Indust	66	3	3	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Pac Cst Prop	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	18	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
21⅝	17½	PGE pf 1.37	2	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
19	16	PGE 5pf 1.25	5	17½	17½	17	17 —	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
19⅝	16	PG rdptA1.25	321	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
18⅝	13½	PG 4.40pf1.10	42	14⅝	16⅝	14⅛	16⅛	
32⅝	28½	PG 9.28pf2.32	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
28	25⅝	PG 7.44pf2.04	5	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	
29	28	PGE Pf 2.25	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19⅛	6⅝	P Hold .10e	28	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
20¼	14⅝	P Hold pf1.20	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
69⅝	59	Pac Lt pf4.75	100	62½	62½	62½	62½	
67	55	Pac Lt pf4.60	250	62	62	62	62	
65½	55½	Pac Lt pf4.40	2500	59½	59½	59½	59½—	1
65	53½	Pac Lt pf4.36	2100	59	59	59	59 +	⅛
18	14⅛	P NwTel 1.04	53	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
20¼	22⅛	Pac Plantrcn	163	28½	31	28⅛	30⅛+	2½
73	63	Pac PL pf 5	223	64	64	64	64	
30	5⅝	P SwtAir wt	7	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	½
19½	8⅛	Pall Corp A	14	13	13	13⅛	12⅞—	⅛
17	14⅛	Palomar Flnl	59	10⅛	10⅛	9	10 —	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Pelomin .70h	37	16⅝	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
27	23½	Pamida Inc	3	25	25	25	25 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Pantasote	15	3½	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	5⅝	Parmont Pkg	8	7	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Park Ch .20	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Park Ele .48f	5	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅝	Parkfan Hos	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Parkwy Dev	8	13	13	13½	13½—	⅜
31	17⅝	Parsons RM	11	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	
17	13⅛	Patagonia Cp	49	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
9⅝	5⅝	Pat PPap .20	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Pato CG .40g	12	6½	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
45½	34	Peabody Gal	64	42½	43⅝	42	43½+1	
22½	11	Peel Elder	46	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14	½
4½	3⅛	Pennzoil Inc	28	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4 +	⅛
12½	6⅛	Penn Eng .60	8	10½	10½	10⅛	10½—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	PennRlEs .90	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9⅛	3½	PenobSh .20p	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Pentron Ind	18	1⅝	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
45½	22	Pep Boys .96	15	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛+	⅜
16⅝	9⅝	Pescomin .40	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
32⅝	21	PEPI Inc 2	47	24⅛	24½	23½	23½—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Perini Corp	20	4½	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
18⅝	5	Permanter	76	12	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	PhilLDir .55g	20	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅝	8⅛	Phillips Scr	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Phoenix Stl	37	3⅛	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
4⅝	1½	Piasecki Airg	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
40⅛	32	Pickwick Int	6	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39⅛—	⅜
45⅝	28	Pier 1 Imprts	25	42⅝	43⅛	41⅝	42 —	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Pioneer Plas	13	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12	2⅝	Pioneer Sys	53	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
23	15⅝	PitDesMoin 1	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35	26⅝	Pittway .60b	42	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½—	⅛
6⅝	5½	PittWVTr .54g	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	PKL Co	6	7⅛	7½	7½	7½—	½
22	8⅝	Plant Ind	123	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11½+	1⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Plaza Group	19	2⅝	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
13½	8½	Ply Gem .39f	12	8⅝	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
29⅝	20⅛	PNBMg 1.30e	17	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	PNB MRI wt	37	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19	11½	Pneu Scal .40	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅞
17⅝	6	Pneumo Dr	7	16½	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Polaron .55f	16	11	11⅛	9⅝	11⅛—	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Polych .73f	35	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Polymer Co	2450	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
73⅝	45⅛	Pondrosa Sv	72	70⅝	70⅝	68½	68½—	2⅝
25⅛	1	Potter Inst	122	5⅛	16⅛	15	15⅞+	⅞
17½	8⅝	Prairie Oil	5	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½—	½
14½	9⅝	Pratt Lamb 1	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
53⅝	34⅝	PrenHall .65	57	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10½	PresRE A .30	6	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	
14⅝	10	PresRlt B .80	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
70⅛	43⅝	Presley Dev	63	47⅝	47⅞	45⅛	47½+	⅛
25½	23⅝	PresleyDv wt	33	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
9⅝	4½	Price Capital	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅝	16⅝	Prolar Stpl 1g	29	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Prov Gas .64	3	9	9	9	9	
12⅝	5	ProsRE .65d	53	5⅝	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅝	19½	Prud Bds .24	17	23⅛	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅜
7½	2⅝	PrudFnds .10	31	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11½	6⅝	Pubco Ptl .15	66	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
26⅛	16	PurleGord 1s	111	22⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	½
18⅝	10½	Purltan Fash	89	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8½	Putnams5 .35	3	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½—	½

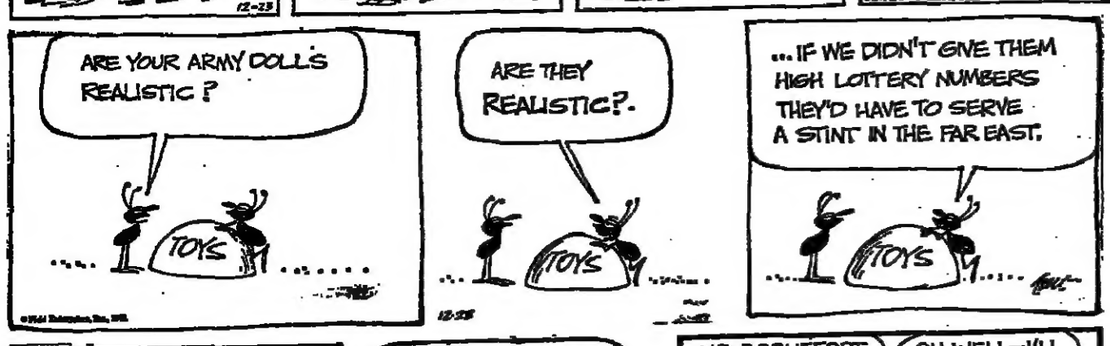
R

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
5¼	3	Ramer Ind	12	4	4⅛	4	4	
20⅝	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	13	9⅝	9⅝	9	9 —	⅜
16⅞	10⅝	RangerO Can	85	14⅛	15½	14½	15⅛+	⅜
7⅞	3⅛	Rapid Am wt	180	5⅛	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
29⅝	9	Rath Pack	59	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	
9⅝	5½	Ray Resrcs	44	6⅝	7	6⅝	7 +	½
14⅛	6⅝	Raym Pr .40	8	9⅞	10	9⅞	10 +	⅜
19⅝	7⅝	RB Indust	43	16⅛	16½	15⅝	16 —	⅜
10⅝	3⅛	Reading Ind	1	4	4	4	4	
26⅝	17⅝	Reel Ft 1.40a	3	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
17⅝	11⅝	RtlTr Ind 1.40g	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
51⅛	21⅛	Recrtion Corp	256	32⅝	34⅛	32½	33 +1½	
5⅝	2	REDM .10d	19	2½	2⅝	2	2 —	⅛
3⅝	2	Reeves Telec	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Rem Arm .80	32	11⅛	11⅝	11	11⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	RepMtg 1.80g	27	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	3⅝	RepMtgIn wt	23	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅛	
39⅝	32⅝	ResrchCol .18	31	34⅝	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	1⅛
11⅛	5½	Reserve OG	80	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10	5	RealtiqRex	11	7⅛	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ResortsIntl A	249	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ResortsIntl B	2	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8⅛	4½	Restau Assoc	32	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅜
26⅝	13⅝	Rex Noreco	55	17⅛	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
19⅛	9½	RH Med Svcs	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	5⅝	Spectra .18	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

PEANUTS

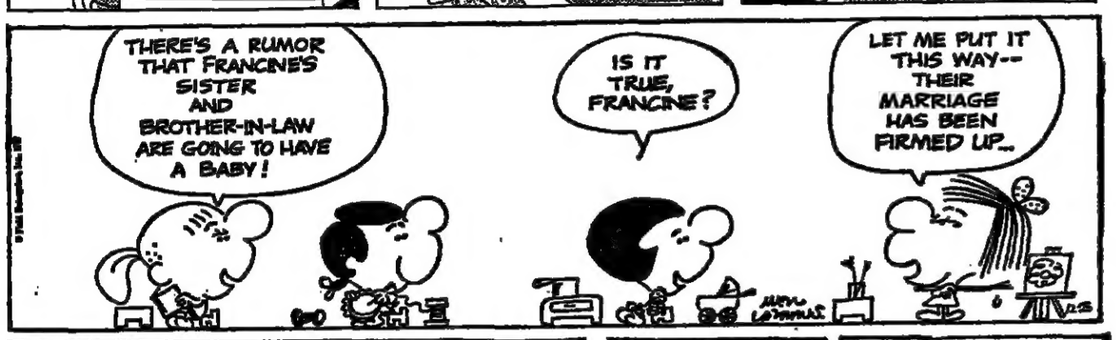
B.C.



L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is sometimes argued that great players lose a little of their alertness if they leave the tournament arena for a time. Such temporary retirements do not seem to affect Italian Blue team member Pietro Forquet, whose infrequent appearances show that he can still play like a world champion. On the diagramed deal, played in Switzerland last month, Forquet deftly negotiated a difficult part-score contract.

The one-club opening bid was strong and artificial, and the rebid of one no-trump following his partner's negative response promised 16 to 19 high-card points. North used two diamonds, a variety of Stayman, and pushed ambitiously to three spades, but South would not go higher.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q764
♡ 63
◇ Q98
♣ Q954

WEST
♠ A52
♡ Q9852
◇ J65
♣ 76

EAST
♠ J10
♡ K1074
◇ K742
♣ KJ2

SOUTH
♠ K983
♡ AJ
◇ A10 3
♣ A1083

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
1 ◇	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club seven.

West chose a passive club lead, which pleased South but not East, and Forquet made his first key play by allowing East to win with the jack. East shifted to a heart, and South took his ace and led the spade eight, another key play.

West ducked, and when the queen won in dummy South exited with a heart. East won and led the club king, which the declarer took in his hand with the ace. South led the spade king, pinning the jack. West won and led a third spade.

The declarer was then able to enter dummy with a club and run a diamond around to West, making the contract against any diamond distribution.

Had South won the first trick he would have been exposed to a club ruff, while playing the trump eight forced the defenders to continue clubs after winning the second round of hearts, rather than playing trumps to lock the declarer in his hand.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	C	E		A	S	T	A	B		W	R	A	P	T
L	O	X		C	H	I	C	O		H	E	L	L	O
L	A	T	C	H	O	I	N	T	O		I	S	L	A	M
E	X	I	L	E	D		S	T	A	T	I	O	N	S
Z	E	R	O	S		P	O	E	T	E	S			
	S	P	A		W	I	N	D	O	W	T	R	E	E
		A	K	R	O	N			H	A	S	O	R	S
P	E	T		E	R	E		B	I	I	S		S	S	T
E	X	E	R	T	S			O	C	K	R	E		
A	S	S	E	R	T	I	O	N	S		O	W	E	
			N	E	E	D	L	E		S	W	I	N	G
P	E	R	V	A	D	E	D		O	P	E	N	T	O
E	L	I	O	T		A	L	I	E	X	A	N	D	E	R
E	L	S	I	E		T	A	K	E	N		O	R	G
R	A	K	E	D		E	D	E	N	S		V	O	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

"NEVER MIND THE VIEW! PUT THE STAR ON TOP OF THE TREE!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BYNIS

LERIN

FLITUE

PHISAR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXTOL JUICY BALSAM KNIGHT

Answer: What the minor kept — HIS JACK IN THE BOX

BOOKS

THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
A Legend of Leadbelly

By Richard M. Garvin and Edmond G. Addeo. Bernard Geis Associates. 312 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by George Davis

WHEN Huddie Ledbetter wasn't fawning, he was a proud, almost arrogant man, "the king of the twelve-string guitar," as he told Alan and John Lomax in the summer of 1933 in Louisiana's Angola Penitentiary — where he was serving a 6-to-10-year sentence for assault to murder. They listened to him play and agreed. Before long, many others conceded that, true to his boast, he was about the best country blues singer of all time.

He bragged that his music softened the "stone-cold" hearts of prison wardens and two Southern governors—Pat Neff of Texas and O.K. Allen of Louisiana—and got him released. Tall, handsome and very black, with snow-white hair, Leadbelly was the perfect figure for a legend to grow up around—a legend he did as much as anyone to cultivate. No one could talk about Leadbelly better than Leadbelly. He was accustomed to introducing many of his songs with a long story about his past.

One of the more important functions of any research about him would be to separate the truth from the tales of violence and sex he created to shock and fascinate the whites who dressed him in prison stripes and set him in the spotlight to entertain them.

"Sweet singer of the swamplands, here to do a few tunes between homicides," read the headlines in the Jan. 3, 1934, edition of The New York Herald Tribune.

Richard M. Garvin and Edmond G. Addeo have written what they call a novel, based on Leadbelly's life. "We believe that 'The Midnight Special' is the truth, so far as we can ever know it," they declare. It must be said at once that the book has genre trouble: It is more successful if read as straight biography. The authors seem unwilling to take the kind of liberties with history that, for example, William Styron was so severely criticized for taking in his novelization of a true-life story, "The Confessions of Nat Turner." The label is still unfortunate; after all, a writer must take liberties if he is to make good fiction out of history.

We expect a "novel" to give more than the lurid events of Leadbelly's life: how he was delivered during a conjuror's ritual, to a woman who had been barren until then and would remain barren for the rest of her life; how, as a 12-year-old, he watched an old blues singer being stomped to death by drunken white men; how he began carrying a gun at 14; how, that same year, he found he was as good with a woman as he would become with his guitar.

At 14, he fired his first sh in a fight over a woman. F had his throat slashed at 18. B fore he was 20 he was given jail term—his first—after beatin up a sheriff's deputy for attac ing a blind girl. These ominou events were only a beginning. H spent a good many of his ne 30 years within the barbaro prison systems of Texas an Louisiana. Between times h rambled, drank, made love an played his music.

Then he came to New Yo and made plenty of money—an wasted all that he was not chea ed out of. His popularity wane and his massive ego had to de with the humiliation of singin before an audience of 30 in a con cert hall built for 4,000. He die of poliomyelitis Dec. 6, 1949, a months before a recording o "Goodnight Irene," one of h least requested tunes, sold tw million copies. These are mete phors out of which a serio novel could grow. Strung togethe as they are here, they remai only notes for a novel—or an un digested biography.

"The Midnight Special," thoug it falls between two stools, is eas reading. (The authors were wis not to attempt to recreat Louisiana patois, which is almos impossible in print.) Their pros is nearly neutral. It adds little t the weight of the book, but it i in no place as obtrusive as th rhetoric (to continue the exa sample) of Styron's "Nat Turner," a book that reads more like th "Confessions of St. Augustine" than those of a black rebel preacher in the 1830s.

"The Midnight Special" con tinues the legend of an importan figure in American music. It makes the reader believe that a least part of what Leadbelly tol audiences about himself was true.

George Davis teaches at Brony Community College of the City University of New York. His firs novel, "Coming Home," will be published next year.

Christie's Fall Sales Total £8.22 Million

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Turnover for the fall season, which has just ended, at Christie's auction house in London was £8,220,584, a spokesman said.

This was under the figure for the same period last year—£9,168,728. The firm attributed the difference to last year's sale of the Velasquez portrait of Juan de Pareja for £2.31 million.

CROSSWORD

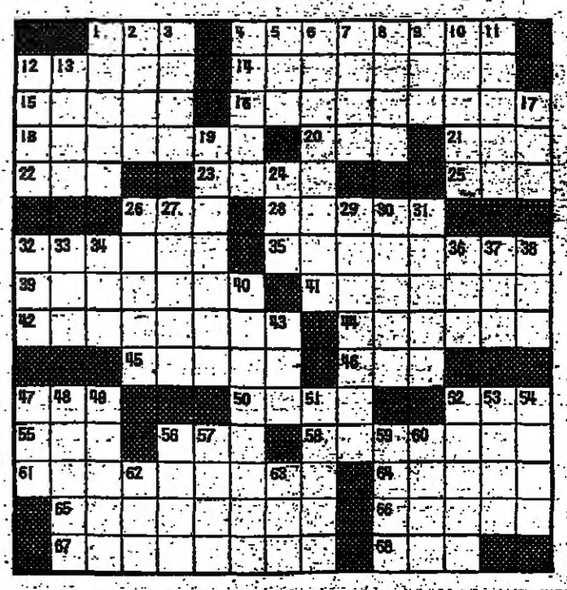
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 ——at work
4 Vegetable
12 Set in a row
14 City-room figure
15 Devil
16 "Rose Marie," etc.
18 Electric chair, to cons
20 Like tartar steak
21 Truth personified
22 Letter
23 Large S.A. bird
25 Caesar
26 Bronx, for one: Abbr.
28 Make amends
32 Run a business
35 Clerical appellation
39 Raising Cain
41 Certain eggs
42 Losing money
44 Della and Pee Wee
45 Literary work
46 "——longa..."
47 Belfry denizen
50 True
52 Stopping place: Abbr.
55 Whitney
56 ——cent
58 Flexible
61 Private chat
64 Knife's edge
65 Detergent
66 Roman spirits
67 Makes notches
68 Farm animal

DOWN

1 Catchers' gear
2 Namesakes of Spanish queen
3 Hawaiian goose
4 Watery soup
5 Fabric
6 Did a tonsil job
7 Girl's name
8 Work gang
9 Mel
10 "——be gay"
11 Mideasterner
12 Tennis star
13 Asian country
17 ——sack
19 Overdue debts
24 Attention
26 Wash
27 Pointed arches
29 Comprehensive
30 "——too late"
31 Great Lakes Indians
32 Indo-Chinese tribe
33 Sheridan or Harding
34 Writer Benchley to friends
36 City railways
37 Wedding-story word
38 Dental degree
40 Seize again
43 Color
47 Mutuel item
48 Waugh et al.
49 Novelist's concern
51 Mimics
52 Gaze
53 Ebb or rip
54 Tennis points
56 TV's Jack
57 Heating vessel
59 Up to
60 Side dish
62 Poetic word
63 Golf gadget



هكذا من الأصل

Of 1916 Baseball Giants

...rs' 26th Straight Victory ...ls Major Sports Record

...22 (AP).—The ...rs tied the ...gest winning ...league sports ... their 26th ...night. Their ...behind triumph ...raves tied the ...all New York

...Bill Sharman, ...al Basketball ...said his team ...about the ...nt it," Shar-

"It's much tougher to win 26 straight in basketball than baseball, because baseball has longer home stands and less travel. That sport has nothing like home-court advantage."

Los Angeles had a tough night, though, against Buffalo.

The Braves, last in the Atlantic Division, led 42-27 in the second quarter and held a 55-45 lead at the half.

"I thought we were going to beat them," said the Braves' coach, John McCarthy, "but we stopped playing deliberate ball in the third quarter. We started rushing shots and free lancing too much. You can't do that against this team; they just run on you."

Jerry West and Wilt Chamberlain paced a second-half rally and led the Lakers in scoring—West with 33 points and Chamberlain with 31. Wilt also converted a pair of three-point plays within 22 seconds to ignite a 15-point third-period spurt.

The Lakers, who now have a 32-3 won-lost record, get their chance to break the record at Baltimore tonight.

Suns 124, 76ers 119

Clem Haskins came off the bench to spark Phoenix to a 124-119 victory over Philadelphia. Haskins had 18 points and seven rebounds in 25 minutes of playing time, including a 48-foot field goal as the third quarter ended.

Knicks 113, Warriors 87

New York hit 43 percent of their field-goal attempts in a 113-87 romp over Golden State. Guard Walt Frazier scored 27 points and forward Bill Bradley added 23.

Rockets 132, Trailblazers 119

Elvin Hayes and Stu Lantz combined for 25 points in the third period to spark Houston to a 132-119 victory over Portland. The victory was the fourth in a row for the Rockets and marked their seventh victory in their past eight games.

Hayes and Lantz brought Houston from a one-point halftime deficit, 60-59, to a 96-82 margin by the end of the third period. Hayes scored 14 of his game-high 44 in the period while Lantz added 11 of his 22.

Bulls 127, Pistons 92

Chicago posted a 127-92 triumph over Detroit. The Bulls, with reserves playing the entire fourth period, scored 73 points in the second half to outclass the Pistons.

Six of the Bulls' 12 players scored in double figures. Bob Love led the attack with 28 points.

...Dribbles Its Way ...ect Christmas Gift

...: 22 (AP).—...rs will enjoy ... to ask how ...'s going to ...n we're 7-0 ...the country," ...arry Parkhill ...s to an 83-58 ...1 last night ...oke college ...liers' final ...oliday break, ...lest victories ...on. ...2 5 minutes ...: in the first ...were told by ... to forget ... running ...ers by out- during one ...d half. ...th 31 points, ...lish had 19 ...ds. ...on the con- tournament, ...1, 57-56. ...tion's No. 2 home court ...31, downing ...ehind Bob ...rated sixth, ...California- ...nd 6-foot-11 ...points and ...ory was the ...outings. ...anked 17th, ...ame in two ...troit, 84-77, ...ame of the ...Tournament.

Toledo won the title, beating Michigan, 88-72.

Louisville, the No. 19 team, rode Jim Price's career high of 32 points to its fourth straight victory after an opening season setback, an 89-70 decision over Alabama.

Don Haskins gained his 200th victory as coach at Texas-El-Paso as the Miners blasted Colorado, 83-57, for their eighth triumph in nine games this season.

Colorado State knocked Texas Christian from the unbeaten ranks, handing the Horned Frogs their first setback in five games, 109-78.

North Carolina State shot 58.8 percent from the field and whipped Davidson, 79-67. Sophomore Andy Rimel's 26 points helped Princeton hold off a Stanford rally for an 82-85 victory.

Bob Ford scored 31 points and Bill Franklin added 22, leading Purdue to an 88-62 romp over San Jose State. Rick Williams's 28 points paced Iowa to an 86-77 victory over Nebraska.

Lionel Harris, a second-string transfer from Miami of Florida, hit for 29 points as Cincinnati crushed Clemson, 93-64. Mike Baskauskas, who hit 11 of 12 field-goal attempts, and Scott Michel each scored 26 points, pacing Yale to an 85-75 triumph over Wake Forest. Connecticut, behind sophomore Gary Custick's 22 points, defeated Columbia, 68-62.

East

Princeton 88, Stanford 85.
Connecticut 68, Columbia 62.
Brooklyn, Poly 74, Yeshiva 39.
Holstra 80, Massachusetts 56.
Jersey City St. 74, Monmouth 71.
New Hampshire 68, Baruch 66.
Stevens Tech 71, Newark Eng. 54.

South

Yale 85, Wake Forest 75.
Louisville 89, Alabama 70.
Virginia 93, Richmond 58.
North Carolina St. 79, Davidson 67.
N. Caro.-Charl. 75, Temp. St. 62.
Fla. Southern 109, Carroll 65
Memphis St. 79, Athletes in Act. 73.

Midwest

Cincinnati 93, Clemson 64.
Iowa 86, Nebraska. 77.
Purdue 88, San Jose St. 62.
Marquette 85, Minnesota 49.
Colorado St. 109, TCU 78.
N. Dakota 83, Northern (S.D.) 54.
Ill. Wesleyan 83, Iowa 73.

Southwest

Texas-El Paso 83, Colorado 57.
Southeastern 102, Texas Wesleyan 87.

West

Santa Barbara 80, Montana St. 48.
Long Beach St. 96, UC-Riverside 78.
Occidental 93, Hastings 63.

TOURNAMENT

Michigan Invitation (Championship)
Toledo 88, Michigan 72
(Consolation)
Detroit 84, Ohio U. 77.

MONTREAL INVITATION (Championship)
Colgate 91, Loyola (Montreal) 43.
(Consolation)
Adelphi 84, Waterloo Luth. 58.

WINGFOLOT (First Round)
Stonehill (Mass.) 101, Trinity (Conn.) 88.

NEWARK HOLIDAY (Championship)
Pace 73, Rutgers (Newark) 70.
(Consolation)
Pratt 96, Newark State 87.

ROANOKE CLASSIC (Championship)
Virginia 92, Richmond 58.
(Consolation)
VMI 57, Va. Tech. 55.

United Press International.

RECORD SPAN—Seven-foot-1 Wilt Chamberlain leads his Los Angeles Lakers to 26th straight triumph.

Ali-Blin Fight Must Lose Money, Swiss Paper States

ZURICH, Dec. 22 (UPI).—A financial fiasco for the Muhammad Ali bout with Juergen Blin Sunday night seems inevitable, the Swiss sports paper "Sport" said today.

Even if the 15,000-capacity Hallenstadion is sold out, the deficit will reach almost one-million Swiss francs ($260,000), the paper calculated.

The promoters said the total costs will be around 2.4-million Swiss francs ($624,000), but the maximum they can gross is only 1.5-million Swiss francs ($390,000).

Television has shown almost no interest in the fight. So far, only a private British company (ITV)) has signed a $17,500 contract, which, however, is not even enough to cover the technical costs.

Neither American television nor Eurovision, including Germany, have reached an agreement with the promoters.

Ali stepped down from his original $300,000 guarantee to $250,000. Blin, of West Germany, will receive $45,000.

Los Angeles heavyweight Mac Foster reportedly will get $12,000 for fighting former Italian champion Pepi Ros in a preliminary fight.

More Money Woes

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22 (AP).—The backers of the Joe Frazier-Terry Daniels heavyweight championship fight—scheduled for Jan. 15—have been unable so far to round up a $250,000 advance guaranteed to Frazier by Dec. 8, legal counsel for Frazier has disclosed.

But, said Bruce Wright, "that doesn't mean the fight is off. As far as we're concerned, it's on."

The Century Telesports Network of New York agreed to deposit Frazier's $250,000 purse in a Philadelphia bank by Dec. 1. Then it asked for an extension to Dec. 8.

Wright, secretary and legal counsel for Frazier's Cloverlay management corporation, met last week with Ed and Dick Moore of Century Telesports here.

"They came down from New York to explain that while they have enough sponsorship for the home telecast of the bout to support the operation, they have been experiencing some difficulty in rounding up the amount of Frazier's guarantee in advance," Wright said.

"We made some progress."

Wright said the backers didn't ask for a scaling down of Frazier's purse. "We'll be getting together again. I'm sure everything will be all right," Wright said.

Frazier, meanwhile, is in preliminary training for the title defense fight against Daniels slated for New Orleans.

Gérard Bonnevie Captures Slalom

CASPOGGIO, Italy, Dec. 22 (AP).—French skiers today took the two first places in the men's slalom race of the International Vanoni Trophy, counting toward the European Cup.

Gérard Bonnevie won the race in this Italian Alpine resort as he clocked the fastest time in the second run—43.99 seconds—of the two-heat event. He had a total time of 88.44 seconds.

Henri Duvillard placed second in 88.71. Otto Tschudi of Norway was third in 90.07.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	22	12	.647	—
New York	19	13	.594	2
Philadelphia	14	20	.412	8
Buffalo	11	23	.355	9 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	12	30	.375	—
Cleveland	11	22	.333	1 1/2
Atlanta	10	22	.312	2
Cincinnati	10	22	.312	2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	30	4	.882	—
Chicago	22	10	.688	7
Phoenix	19	15	.559	11
Detroit	12	22	.353	18
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Los Angeles	32	3	.914	—
Seattle	22	14	.611	10 1/2
Golden State	18	17	.514	14
Houston	13	23	.361	19 1/2
Portland	8	26	.235	23 1/2

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 127, Detroit 92 (Love 28, C. Walker 18, Sloan 18; J. Walker 22, Davis 15).
Houston 132, Portland 119 (Hayes 44, Lantz 22; McKenzie 24, Wicks 24).
Phoenix 124, Philadelphia 119 (Silas 29, Hawkins 28; Rule 26, Loughery 21).
Los Angeles 117, Buffalo 103 (West 33, Chamberlain 31; R. Smith 26, Hazard 24).

In Saturday's Playoff

Cowboys Want Thomas To Be Viking Problem

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Duane Thomas fumbled on the goal line, an error that cost the Dallas Cowboys a touchdown and possibly victory in last January's Super Bowl game, won by Baltimore, 16-13. Thomas has never been quite the same, although once more he will be a key figure in the playoffs leading to the Super Bowl.

There are eight teams in contention for the riches that go with a Super Bowl victory and the first game of the four divisional playoffs matches the Cowboys and the Vikings at Bloomington, Minn., on Saturday. Conference championships follow on Jan. 2 and the Super Bowl Jan. 16.

Bud Grant, the simplistic Minnesota coach, described the Super Bowl road this way: "In order to win this thing you have to win three games against the eight best teams in the league. Someone's going to do it. Seven are not."

In a tune-up last Saturday, Thomas casually scored four touchdowns for the Cowboys against St. Louis, one of them for 53 yards and another for 34. When asked for comments, the introverted alienated Thomas said, "Hey, man, why don't you leave me alone?"

Actions Speak

There is little conversation between Thomas and his teammates. "As long as he does his job, we don't have to be buddy-buddy," says Lee Roy Jordan, the linebacker and a co-captain.

Thomas certainly does his job. Playing in 11 of the regular season 14 games, he wound up with 793 yards rushing for seventh best in the National Conference. Thomas and Calvin Hill, the halfback who will also start against the Vikings, scored 24 of the Cowboys' 50 touchdowns.

Thomas missed the first three games because of his problems, part financial, part psychological.

A native of Dallas from poor economic circumstances and a dropout at West Texas State, Thomas made about $70,000 last year, counting bonuses as a first-draft choice and a Super Bowl performer.

The money went quickly, to pay debts, an estranged wife and three agents. Jim Brown, the former Cleveland star, is his current adviser.

Problem Player

Thomas asked the Cowboys for renegotiation of his three-year contract, and when refused, he responded by blasting management. He called the coach, Tom Landry, "A plastic man... no man at all," the club president, Tex Schramm, "deceitful," and the personnel director, Gil Brandt, "a liar."

He had withdrawn to Los Angeles after the Super Bowl game and allegedly was living in a commune there when the Cowboys traded him to New England, July 31. He walked out on the Patriots after failing to complete their physical examination and did not report to the Cowboys until early October.

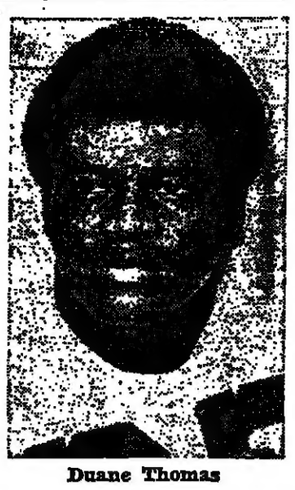
His achievements thereafter were those of a great athlete, a bigplay performer who can break open games. But he extracts no known joy from football and plays for financial reward.

"Duane never had any money and he has a hard time handling it," said an informant. "He has had a lot of people helping him spend it and a lot of bad advice."

Chargers Keep Svare

HOUSTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Harland Svare, interim head coach of the San Diego Chargers, was named head coach following their 49-33 loss Sunday to the Houston Oilers in the season's finale for the two teams.

Svare, who has also been serving as the club's general manager, replaced Sid Gillman during the season.



Duane Thomas

...Problem Runner

Vikings Place 5 On NFC Stars; Page Tops Votes

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The Minnesota Vikings, who have won 35 regular-season games in the last three years but are still looking for their first Super Bowl victory, placed five players yesterday on the United Press International National Football Conference all-star team.

Alan Page and Carl Eller, the two standouts of the Minnesota defensive line, led the Viking delegation in the balloting of 39 National Football League reporters.

Page, a defensive tackle who specializes in hounding opposing quarterbacks, collected 36 votes. Eller, a defensive end, had 27 votes, while Ron Yary, a tackle, Bob Grim, a wide receiver, and Paul Krause, a safety, were the other Minnesota players.

San Francisco had four players selected—Gene Washington, a wide receiver, Forrest Blue, a center, Dave Wilcox, an outside linebacker, and Jim Johnson, a cornerback.

The 13 other players on the first team were Charlie Sanders, tight end of Detroit; Ernie McMillan, tackle from St. Louis, Gale Gillingham, a Green Bay guard; Tom Mack, a Los Angeles guard; Greg Landry, Detroit quarterback; John Brockington, running back of Green Bay; Larry Brown, Washington running back; Claude Humphrey, defensive end of Atlanta; Bob Lilly, defensive tackle of Dallas; Dick Butkus, middle linebacker of Chicago; Jack Pardee, outside linebacker of Washington; Roger Wehrli, a cornerback of St. Louis and Bill Bradley, safety from Philadelphia.

'But Wait Until Next Week'

'Coaches' Words Take Funny Bounces'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—"Well," the coach said, "it took us prettinear all season but we finally put it all together and for once we got a few bounces so maybe somebody up there thinks we must be doing something right, after all. It was a team effort. It shows what we can do when we have the horses healthy and let's hope this is only the beginning.

"The quarterback's not too fast and maybe he hasn't got the strongest arm in the league but he comes to play. One thing, he can really pick those defenses apart. He knows where it's at. They were keying on the guards, so at halftime we made a few adjustments and in the second half we put it all together like you saw.

"As for those missed kicks, well, that was just one of those things. That's the way the cookie crumbles. You know, the ball takes some funny bounces in this game. I'd have to say that kicker of ours is the gutsiest little guy I ever had. He's played hurt all year and the way he hung in there showed me plenty. It gives me a good kind of inside feeling, and it really means something to a team.

"That pass interference call? I'd have to see the movies but you're not going to get me to say anything about the officials. Those guys in the striped shirts have a tough job and it's easy to second-guess.

"I admit we didn't look too good at the start of the season but at the same time I definitely think it's bad to peak too early. It's a long season and you don't want to run out of gas emotionally. Sometimes if you just hang in there and keep hitting, everything seems to drop in for you.

"As far as this game today, I'd have to say it was the biggest victory I've ever had. The whole ball of wax was wrapped up in that one. I told the kids after the game they had done a great all-round job. I told them I was proud of the way they hung in there tough and overcame adversity.

"Next week, well, let's face it, it's not just another game, it's the whole ball of wax. This is a must game for the both of us. The team that wants it most is the team that's going to win, just like I think maybe we wanted today's game a little more than the other people.

"We're just going out there and try to play our game, try to let them make the mistakes. After all, the name of the game is defense. Sure, the other people are tough to defense but they still put their pants on one leg at a time.

"In this league they can all get the job done. It's just a question of who executes best.

"That wide receiver of theirs, he's got all the moves along with great hands and he can juke you. You just have to not give him any daylight and play him nose to nose. Their fullback can be pretty hard-nosed but we've been defensing against the rush all year, that's where we live.

"That No. 42 of theirs, he's having a super season. He's not the fastest back in the league but he's strong and quick, got the fastest second step in the league. Get him mad, and he'll reach back for that little extra that can beat you. He's what makes them go.

"No, I haven't talked to Joe and I don't know what he's been saying because I don't read the papers. I'll tell you this. If he wasn't teed off about not playing I wouldn't want him on my club. The guys on this club come to play, or they don't stay around.

"I've been too busy to talk to the owner. One of these days we'll sit down and talk but if it was security I was after I wouldn't be in this game. I don't need a two or three-year contract. All we ever had, the owner and myself, was a handshake. I'm not thinking about next year. I'm just thinking about next Sunday and going out there on that field and hitting 'em. That's the name of the game, hitting people."

North Stars Hold On To Defeat Kings, 3-2

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Minnesota linemates Lou Nanne, Murray Oliver and Dean Prentice set each other up for goals and the North Stars held on to defeat the Los Angeles Kings, 3-2, last night in a National Hockey League game.

The Kings, who now have gone winless in nine straight games against the North Stars, battled back from a three-goal deficit on goals by Juha Widing in the second period and Lucien Grenier in the third.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
East Division						
New York	21	5	6	48	144	76
Montreal	19	4	7	45	116	67
Boston	21	6	3	45	124	70
Toronto	15	9	8	37	96	85
Detroit	10	18	6	26	88	105
Vancouver	8	20	4	20	73	115
Buffalo	7	21	6	20	85	121
West Division						
Chicago	23	7	3	49	105	55
Minnesota	20	9	4	44	92	62
California	10	16	7	27	99	120
Philadelphia	10	16	5	25	68	94
Pittsburgh	10	18	5	25	84	89
St. Louis	9	19	5	23	86	109
Los Angeles	7	24	1	15	67	127

Tuesday's Game

Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 2 (Oliver, Prentice, Nanne; Widing, Grenier).

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Nikola Pilic of Yugoslavia defeated Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodes, 6-3, 6-4, at an indoor tournament. Yugoslavia's Zeljko Franulovic defeated England's Roger Taylor, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

BOXING—At Miami Beach, Victor Millan Ortiz scored a unanimous upset decision over Miami's Eddie Linder in a 10-round lightweight bout.

Golf Tour to Have 2 Tournaments in 1

By Lincoln A. Werden

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The 1972 professional golf tour will have a "doubleheader." It will be held at the Country Club of North Carolina, in Pinehurst, Aug. 24 through 27 and the total prize money will be $250,000.

There will actually be two tournaments, Professional Golf Association officials announced yesterday. One will be the United States professional match play championship, which will have a field of 16. The format will consist of four rounds of 18-hole matches and the prize money will total $150,000. First prize with be $40,000 and the runner-up will receive $20,000.

The other tournament will be known as the Liggett and Myers Open and will have 144 contestants. This will be a regulation 72-hole stroke-play event and the winner will get $20,000 of a $100,000 purse.

An unusual aspect of the doubleheader will be that the low eight scorers after 36 holes in the Liggett and Myers event will automatically move into the match-play championship.

The other eight who will complete the 16-man field will be the 1971 match play champion, the 1972 Professional Golfers' Association champion, the 1972 United States Open champion, the 1972 British Open champion, the 1972 Masters champion and three others. These three will be the three top available players on the tournament players' division list for 1971 who have not otherwise qualified.

Joseph C. Dey jr., commissioner of the PGA tournament players division, said that all entrants in the Liggett and Myers Open would agree to continue into the match-play championship if they were among the low eight after 36 holes and they would not be permitted to continue into the last two rounds of the open event.

English Team Pays $520,000 For Soccer Star

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—British soccer star Alan Ball was transferred from Everton to Arsenal today for a record fee of more than £200,000 ($520,000).

The exact amount of the fee was not announced but Ball's father, Alan Ball Sr., who is manager of third division Preston North End, said: "The fee is well over £200,000. It's a record, everything about the move is a record or the lad would not have come down to London."

Ball had not asked to move and now, under league regulations, will be entitled to five percent of the fee. He has recently recovered from a muscle injury which has kept him sidelined for most of the season.

Ball, 26, was a member of the 1966 World Cup championship team which beat West Germany, 4-2, in overtime in the final at Wembley.

ABA Results

Denver 112, Indiana 109 (Simpson 28; R. Brown 30, Netlicky 27).
Utah 106, Dallas 98 (Beasy 34, Combs 28; Freeman 26, S. Jones 18).
Kentucky 118, Pittsburgh 4 (Issel 32, Powell 19, Gilmore 19; Thomson 27, Carter 22).

Harvard Rows To 2d Victory On Egypt Tour

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Harvard won the Cairo International rowing race today, defeating American rival Yale, and British and Egyptian teams.

Harvard had won a similar event last Sunday in Luxor in Upper Egypt.

Harvard today covered the two-kilometer course on the Nile River in 6 minutes 15 seconds, five seconds ahead of Oxford.

The Cairo Police, the defending champions, were third in 6:21, followed by Yale, 6:28, Cambridge in 6:30 and a combined crew from Ain Shams and Cairo Universities in 6:44.

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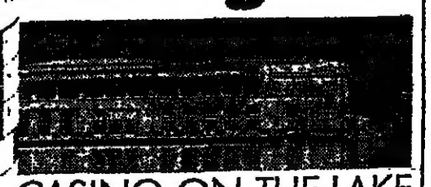
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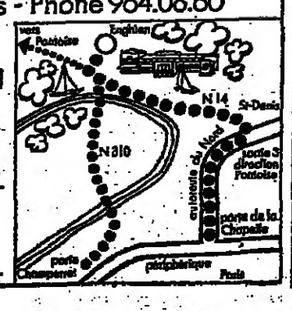

Art Buchwald

Why on Dec. 25th?

WASHINGTON.—Is Christmas starting to interfere with pro football? And if so, what can be done about it? These are the questions that are being raised all over the country after it was revealed that someone had scheduled Christmas on the same day that two pro football games were to be shown on nationwide television.

Buchwald

Andy Aurora, president of the United Football Watchers of America, said he had received thousands of letters and telegrams from fans complaining that the churches had gone too far in deciding to hold Christmas on a Saturday.

"They had any day of the month to choose from," Andy told me angrily. "Why did they have to pick December 25th?"

"Perhaps the people in charge of Christmas scheduled it before they knew about the pro football games," I suggested.

"Humbug!" Andy retorted. "As far as football fans are concerned the playoffs are the holiest day of the year. Millions of people look forward to them. You schedule something like Christmas on the same day and the playoffs have no family appeal."

"I have nothing against Christmas," Andy said. "As a matter of fact I sort of enjoy it, if it doesn't conflict with anything else. But you have to think of the fans. How can they stay up all night trimming the tree, wrapping presents, putting toys together, and still be fresh on December 25th to watch two football games?"

"They can't," I said. "But I guess it's too late to do any thing about it."

"It's never too late if enough people complain," Andy said. "We're asking everyone to wire his congressman and senator to protest the scheduling of Christmas on a playoff day. We also think there should be a congressional investigation to find out who was behind it."

"Do you suspect a conspiracy?" I asked.

"I certainly do. Someone would love to see these playoffs not come off. He, or they, know what it could do to America if there were no teams to go to the Super Bowl. What better way to sabotage pro football than to throw in Christmas on the same day!"

"Those are strong charges," I said.

"Maybe so. But let me ask you this: Last year Christmas was on a Friday, when there were no football games scheduled. Why didn't Christmas fall on a Friday *this* year?"

"I don't know," I admitted.

"Because the people behind Christmas wanted to wreck the playoffs. They knew if they scheduled Christmas on the 25th a lot of fathers would have to play with their kids, women would insist on having dinner in the afternoon, and people would have to visit relatives. This nefarious plot was concocted for only one purpose—to destroy the TV network ratings!"

"If the playoffs aren't observed, what is there left?" I cried.

"Do you know what this could do?" Andy demanded. "It could turn a lot of people against Christmas. Many citizens who used to be filled with Christmas spirit are going to say, 'We have only one day a year to watch the NFL playoffs. If the Christmas people are going to take that away from us, then we ain't decking the halls with holly, fa la la la la—la la la la'."

"Andy, I know this is a crazy idea, but why don't they change the playoffs to another day?"

"Impossible," he said. "That would be breaking with tradition, and pro football would lose its sacred and spiritual meaning."

Rembrandt Work Stolen in Tours

TOURS, France, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Thieves stole two paintings valued at one million francs from the fine arts museum here early today, museum officials said. They identified the works as Rembrandt's "Flight into Egypt," painted in 1627, and a wood-panel oil painting by Jan Van Goyen called "By the Riverside."

The Rembrandt, valued at 600,000 francs, was signed with the painter's monogram. The Van Goyen, said to be worth about 400,000 francs, was painted in 1650.

Warm in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 22 (IHT).—Yesterday was the warmest Dec. 21 in Paris, at least since national meteorological records have been kept. The high was 13.5 degrees Centigrade (56 F), topping the 12.1C recorded in 1925, 1933 and 1957.

Some say he has personally raised almost $1 million.

"I knew a lot of people. Time went on. They grew older and they had no place to leave their money."

Jacques Haillot-ASA Press.

Hugh Fullerton Retires From American Hospital

PARIS (IHT). — This Christmas the American Hospital in Neuilly will as usual be trying to cheer its patients with special meals, elaborately decorated halls, and caroling nurses. But this season's holidays will also be a little sad: Hugh S. Fullerton, the hospital's much-loved executive governor since 1951, will retire with the old year.

While most hospital heads are known only by their signatures at the bottom of fund-raising letters, Mr. Fullerton has always been an accessible and friendly figure. His office door is never barred by a secretary; he makes it a point to visit newly arrived patients, and he has held the hands of the dying.

As he walks down the hospital's corridors, pink-cheeked, white-haired and distinguished in a dark suit, he is often stopped by bathrobed patients who mistake him for a doctor and ask for medical advice. His specialties are head colds and stomachaches. "I'm also good at hepatitis," he says. "Just stay in bed and eat lightly. There's nothing a doctor can do."

A former diplomat, Hugh Fullerton worked with his friend and hospital successor, Perry Culley, for four years right after World War II at the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He says that his foreign-service duties in no way prepared him to run a hospital:

No Transfers

"You deal with temperamental people in a hospital whom you can't control—you can't say to a doctor if you don't do so and so I'll have you transferred.

"In the beginning," he says, "I just bungled along." This is a typical Fullerton phrase. His rosette of a commandeur of the Légion d'Honneur, a very high distinction conferred by President Vincent Auriol, he casually describes as having been given "for help in the resistance and stuff like that." His diplomatic achievements are so far in the back of his mind that he has to lock himself up in the State Department Register in order to give details of his career. Of his success in raising funds for the American Hospital (some say he has personally raised almost $1 million), he says:

"I knew a lot of people. Time went on. They grew older as I did, and they had no place to leave their money."

Born in Chicago in 1892, Hugh Stuart Fullerton grew up in Springfield, Ohio,

Mary Blume

and studied literature at Wittenberg University, Oxford and Columbia. He took an MA at Princeton and taught English and Spanish at Urbana University.

He served in the U.S. Army in 1917-18 and was stationed in Paris. He did not at that time even know of the American Hospital though soldiers going to the front often carried cards asking to be sent there in case they were hit. He has still never been a patient at the hospital—"though that will come, I guess."

Mr. Fullerton joined the foreign service in 1920, serving in 13 different posts, the first of them Geneva, where he arrived in August with all his winter clothes. "I started off in a big way and slumped off." is his inaccurate summary of his diplomatic service which took him from Spain to Lithuania where he met his Latvian wife.

Much of his career was spent in France, however, not only at the Paris Embassy but also as consul in Lyons and Marseilles. It was in Marseilles early in the war that Hugh Fullerton committed an illegal act that helped Jean Moulin to become a great resistance hero.

Moulin, who had escaped from the Germans, arrived in Mr. Fullerton's office with the name of Mercier, an introduction from the Polish consul, and a request for a U.S. visa. Mr. Fullerton hid him and gave him the visa, though he knew perfectly well that, instead of going to America, Moulin would use it to get to Spain and Portugal and, eventually, to De Gaulle.

Retired from the foreign service, Mr. Fullerton and his wife settled in Maryland—for less than a year. "I got bored," Mr. Fullerton says. When the offer came to head the American Hospital, he accepted. "I'm interested in humanity and that's the reason I took this job in the first place," he says.

At this moment Mr. Fullerton's office is sadly denuded of decoration except for his ancient Underwood, a fine 1812 Maryland sofa, a souvenir from his previous retirement "that I might give Perry if he acts nice," and several plush and tightly carved wood chairs.

Furniture

"All this terrible-looking furniture belonged to a French lady who died at the age of 93," Mr. Fullerton says. "She left all the money she had, $20,000, and the furniture and this bookcase to the hospital, and the odd thing is that she'd never been a patient here and neither had her husband."

Normally, Mr. Fullerton says, the French are less generous donors than Americans. "The French rarely give because they can't take it off their taxes. But they're very good about paying their bills."

Patients who have been in the American Hospital range from Aimee Semple McPherson to Maurice Chevalier, and Mr. Fullerton has in his time dealt with almost all nationalities. "But," he adds, "we've never had a Soviet Russian except one who was brought in after an automobile accident. When he learned he was in the American Hospital he was scared stiff."

When the Fullertons leave their house on the hospital grounds, they will live in Nogent-le-Roi near Chartres with their cat and French bulldog, and Mr. Fullerton will go fishing and write his memoirs.

"You can see why after all these years I want to stay in France," he says gently. "I'd be lonesome any place else."

PEOPLE: For Giving And For Getting

"Is there anything, indeed, that gets the day off to a more boring, spirit-crunching start than to tear open a brightly-colored parcel under the tree on Christmas morning—only to discover you're the lucky owner of a new pair of socks or underpants?"—COLIN REID in the Daily Mail.

Right on, there, Colin, and not only for the obvious reason that another sock would make the average man punchy. There's the historical angle to be considered, if not the very essence of the occasion. The Babe, to be sure, would have nodded graciously from His manger at the offering of the meanest jot or tittle; nevertheless, there is something decidedly less than joyful and triumphant in the image of Casper, Balthazar and Melchior arriving in Bethlehem bearing not gold, frankincense and myrrh but three pairs of Stretchies and a gift-wrapped gross of Fruit of the Loom, Size 9.

For the last-minute shopper, then, we have culled from the newspapers several less conventional suggestions—not all of them selling like hot cakes, perhaps, but when you come right down to it, when was the last time you bought a hot cake?

● For the man who likes to wake early on Christmas morning—Treble Products, of Cheltenham, England, will supply for £32.26 "real oak or veneer coffins with large lining & shelves—unique and strikingly beautiful as book/display case, drinks/stereo cabinet, etc."

For your 18-year-old son—American Tile Fireplace is advertising "Glassfire" ($97 up) with the come-on: "This dramatic firescreen combines beauty with complete fire, smoke and draft protection."

* * *

● For the apprentice paperhanger—I.H. Brown, of Irvine, Scotland, is purveying "Nazi Recruitment Posters."

● For the single girl—Farberware, a U.S. manufacturer, offers a whole range of kitchen utensils and advises: "Choose a pot like you'd choose a husband. Don't get one you'll have to replace every few years. Look for durability, so they'll be strong enough to last through years of use. The bottoms are aluminum-clad to give you evenly distributed heat."

● For those who like to live dangerously—Illusions of Bancroft, England, recommends "Magic cards. Face values can be read from the backs. With these cards you can do amazing tricks"—like rolling over and playing dead?

● For the junior scientist—Hamleys of Fleet Street, London, to encourage sales of its "Mini biologist" set, has displayed on the ceiling enticing models of the molecular structures of vitamin C, aspirin, nicotine and mustard gas.

● For the bone-lazy—Hammacher-Schlemmer of New York will sell you for $59.95 a battery-powered pogo stick.

● For the nostalgic—One can order from Dept. RRO, Northampton, England, for only $73.50, a "4-frame Rolls-Royce shave cabinet."

● For the skeptic—The Phillips Co. is advertising Infrafil Heat Lamps with the guarantee: "Your Old Body Back If Not Delighted."

● For the pyromania—Colonial Studios of White Plains, N.Y., is pushing its Jet Stream Flame Gun, ostensibly to burn weeds, bugs and other unsightly blemishes, though "everything you touch curls and crisps at once under its clean, hot flame. It's easy even your wife can use." (Just leave our wife out of it, if you don't mind.)

● For the well-dressed bisexual—L. Davenport and Co., London, for only £13, is selling handmade straitjackets.

* * *

Time, though, is flitting, and like us, you'll probably have to settle for the standard but always-welcome record or book, which case:

● For only $5.98, Hudson's of Detroit is giving away a two-record set of "Victory at Sea," the famous three suits of Richard Rodgers." (That's Rodgers, Rodgers and Hart, Schaffner Marx.)

● As for books, Dan Rowan of "Laugh-In" recommends that you line up early for what's bound to be the best seller of 1972: "Everything You Wanted to Know About Fear but Were Afraid to Ask."

DICK ROGERACKER

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